DIAMOND FROM THE SKY
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

WEST END
CINEMA
THE COOLEST & THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

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VOL. V NO. 170 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co., will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck pasengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents,
15, Rampart Row.

GOOLAM MOHIDIN MASTER.

65, Meadows St, Fort,
BOMBAY.

LARGE AND UNIQUE COLLECTION OF ANTIQUE INDIAN AND ORIENTAL CURIOS, CHINAWARE, WEAPONS, SWORDS, DAGGERS, PISTOLS, GURKHA KUKRI GUNS.

Old and rare Indian hand-paintings, and books, old and new Persian large size carpets, shawls, embroideries, brassware, painting on ivory, silverware, jewellery, and Jade and Agget crystal snuff bottles curies, old wood carved furniture.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND. LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

For Sailings and Freight apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
BOMBAY BRANCH.

Alice Buildings, Fort,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

Prof. JAME'S

Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co.
Market, BOMBAY.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,33,439	15	5
Reserve Funds	11,37,432	8	0

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Salkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

NAND LAL PURI,
Manager.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	.....	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	.....	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	.....	£1,250,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due. Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Incorporated 1887.

Subscribed Capital	.....	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	.....	Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund	.....	Yen 21,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fongtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE.
4 Crosby Square, London, E.C.
BRANCHES.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BAGHDAD, BASRAH AND AMARA.

Authorised Capital	.....	£1,500,000
Called up Capital	.....	£ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders		£ 900,000
Reserve Fund	.....	£ 70,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T. (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
Lieut-Col. J. Leigh, Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs Brown Shipley & Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (Martins Bank Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarjee Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS
AT THE RATE OF 5% PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT Accounts at 3½ per cent per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

D. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

THE

SUMITOMO BANK,

LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

Capital Paid up	.....	Yen 15,000,000
Reserve Fund	.....	Yen 1,600,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankau	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	New York	Yokohama
Kobe	Osaka	etc.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

T. SATO, Manager.

Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE—BARODA

Branches:—Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	.....	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	.....	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	.....	Rs. 5,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

INSURANCE

THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For Prospectus and further particulars—Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

HOTELS

DURBAR DELAVER RESTAURANT.

Hot meals of exquisite taste and best quality.

14, GREEN STREET, FORT.

R. K. F. SASANIAN & CO.

Marine Lines, First Lane.
BAKERS & CONFECTIONERS,
GENERAL MERCHANTS AND TOBACCONISTS

EASTERN HOTEL.

13, Meadows Street, Bombay.
EXCELLENT CUISINE,
ELECTRIC LIGHTS
MONTHLY RESIDENTS AT CHEAP RATES.

THE EVER POPULAR.

EMPRESS HOTEL

NASIK ROAD,

DEOLALI.

MODERATE CHARGES.
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

FOR

ANY THING FASHIONABLE

in Chinese, Japanese, French and English Silk Piece Goods, Art Embroidery Work, etc.

A VISIT TO OUR SHOW ROOMS

will more than pay your trouble and will get you a chance to select your requirements from quite a variety of up-to-date articles.

AHMED E. ESAALI,

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF IRON SAFES OF WELL KNOWN MAKER.

Under instructions from P. S. Mellor, Esq., Liquidator of Hostile Firms, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 19th July, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their rooms, the following safes of well known makers, belonging to Hostile Firms.

Meister Lucius and Brunning, Ltd.
1 large iron safe of Godrej maker.
Bauer and Krause.
2 iron safes of well known Austrian maker.
Solomon Bros., Ltd.
1 iron safe of well known German maker.

AUCTION SALE of Copra, Coir Yarn, Coir Mats, Chuck Poonac, (Oil Cake), Lemon Grass Oil in Drums, Bales of Goat Skins, Buffalo Hides, Ex. S.S. "Parsina" and "Damao."

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 20th July, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Mazagon, Sewri Port Trust Reclamation, near New Tank Bunder, in the Enclosure of Messrs W and A. Graham and Co., under instructions received by the said firm from the Portuguese Government, the following cargo ex. the above vessels:—

About 7,607 bags copra.
1,333 bales coir yarn.
250 bundles coir mats.
16 drums Lemon grass oil.
18 casks casings.
666 bundles chuck poonac (oil cake).
165 bales goat skins.
168 packages buffalo hides.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down and the balance must be paid for, and goods must be removed within five days from date of sale. All goods will be entirely at the risk and for account of the purchaser from time of sale.

If not cleared by the fifth day after the sale a charge of Rs. 10 per day will be made by the vendor before delivery is given for each lot or part of the same until cleared to cover extra charges, etc., due by the cargo.

AUCTION SALE OF 19 BAGS JAVA BROWN SUGAR AND 35 BAGS JAVA COFFEE.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by public auction on FRIDAY the 20th July, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in Messrs. W. & A. Graham and Co's enclosure at Mazagon Sewri Port Trust, Reclamation (Near New Tank Bunder), by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Mr. Mahomed Hajee Meera the following goods:—

19 bags Java Brown Sugar.
35 bags Java Coffee.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.,
Bombay, 18th July, 1917.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT

AUCTION SALE OF A QUANTITY OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

By order of the Embarkation Supply Officer, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will, on THURSDAY, the 19th day of July, 1917, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at the Manufacturing Section "A" Warehouse, Alexandra Docks (entrance from Frere Road).

A quantity of Boxes, Tins, Sparrs-wood, Rope, Trade Gunny, etc., etc.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down and the lots will have to be removed within 3 days from the date of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

AUCTION SALE of valuable handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture by well-known makers, sweet-toned cottage piano, rich plated ware glassware, crockeryware, Westminster chiming clock, hornless pathephone, English stove, etc.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 20th day of July, 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Bungalow No. 10 on Queen's Road, Marine Lines, very valuable and handsome household furniture by well-known makers, consisting of dining table, dining chairs, dumbwaiter, meat safe, dinner waggon, drawing room suites of spring cushioned sofas, and chairs, blackwood and carved handsome sofas, mirror door single and double almirahs, chest of drawers, clothes hanging and gown presses, wardrobes, sideboards with mirror back, corner cabinets, clothes baskets revolving book case, easy and rocking chairs, dressing and writing tables, marble top tables, fancy teapoys, selected artistic cabinets, teakwood arm chairs, single and double bedsteads, sweet-toned cottage piano, wash-hand table, palm stands, chiffoneers, jardineers, cane chairs, door curtains, mattings, durrie carpets, table ornaments, oil paintings, rich platedware, glassware, crockeryware, old chinaware, Westminster chiming clock, hornless pathephone, English stove, etc., etc.

The property of Major Hill and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th July, 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Artistic and Handsome Teakwood and Blackwood Household Furniture, Rose and Co.'s Sympathetic Square Piano, Gramophone with 200 Superior Records, Rich Plated and Silverware, Various Sets of Glassware, and Crockery, China Glass and Plaster of Paris Ornaments and Statues, etc.

Under instructions from the Mortgagee and on account and risk of Mr. Alexander John Agabeg and his wife Mary Rose Agabeg the Mortgagors, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 29th day of July, 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Sussex Road, near the Victoria Gardens, Byculla, very valuable artistic and handsome household furniture, consisting of blackwood and teakwood dining tables, dining chairs, dinner waggons, whatnots, meat safes, rich and handsome drawing room suite in 5 pieces large mirror door almyrahs, marble top, dressing tables, glass door cupboards, writing tables, blackwood chest of drawers, corner and centre cabinets, square octagonal and round marble top tables, semi-Japanese side table, blackwood side tables, fancy music book case, teapoys of different designs, teakwood and bentwood chairs, revolving mat-caned reclining sofa, teakwood bed, book stands, sweet-toned gramophone with 200 superior records, Rose and Co.'s sympathetic square piano, hanging table and bedroom lamps, China glass and plaster of Paris, ornaments and statues, various sets of glassware, crockery, rich plated and silverware, garden lamps, stands, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT HANUMAN LANE OR OTHERWISE CALLED MARUTI LANE, WITHIN THE FORT.

Under instructions from Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co., Solicitors for Messrs. Krishnalal Mohanlal Jhaveri and J. S. Gamblir, the Executors of the Will of the late Mr. Shaik Mahomed Isfani the Mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on Wednesday, the 1st day of August, 1917, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), the following landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Hanuman Lane or otherwise called Maruti Lane within the Fort of Bombay in the Island of Bombay in the Sub-District of the Registrar of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 130 square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less or registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Quit and Ground Rent tenure under Old No. 443, New No. 5481, Old Survey No. 760, New Survey No. 8740 and the messuage tenement thereon, being assessed by the Municipality under "A" Ward No. 2474, Street No. 55 and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co., Solicitors for the said Executors, at their office at Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th July, 1917.

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, Medows Street.

SALE OF HIGH CLASS DECORATIVE PORCELAIN, SATSUMA, IVORY, BRASS AND BRONZEWARE, ENAMELLED CLOISONNE AND LACQUEREDWARE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of July, 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Sales Room, 21, Medows Street, a choice assortment of Japanese Works of art consisting of satsuma vases boxes, miniature tea pots, bowls, decorative porcelain, vases and incense burners in variety, large wall plates, large jars, flower bowls, animal figures and figures of Japanese deities brass and bronze braziers, enamelled cloisonne ware, lacquered writing desks, one lacquered four-fold screen inlaid with mother of pearls, carved ivory figures and pagodas.

Goods on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th July, 1917.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES

"Wanted." "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words), 2 annas per insertion; every additional word 1 anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line, or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcement.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local — — — Rs. 30 per annum
Up-country — — Rs. 35 per annum.

Half-yearly, quarterly or monthly Payable in advance.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

WANTED—PATIENTS suffering from all forms of Leucederma and patches etc Perfect cure within a month. Full course of treatment Rs. 30 only. Write for particulars and trial. THE EASTERN MEDCINE STORE, 77. Durga Ch. Mitter St., Calcutta. 695

JOB PRINTING—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6, Medows Street, Fort.

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN to win absolutely free, WAR BONDS and CASH CERTS. All that they need to do is to go this week to the Olympia, Sandhurst Road, at 7: 8-45 or 10-30 p.m. any night. View the most delectable spectacle and preserve their tickets until Prize-drawing day. 8917.

PLEASURES OF THE RICH—Kings and rich people engage able and clever hands on fixed annual amount to derive pleasures from their company. A good opportunity at small expense to persons finding such pleasures. Apply to Box No. 990, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8972

EDUCATIONAL.

EUROPEAN GENTLEMAN desires English lessons to improve pronunciation and to learn smart commercial correspondence. Please state qualifications and terms to Box No. 991, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8973

THE Demand for Trained TYPISTS is very Great. Either Sex. Good salaries. Rapid Training. Service and Success assured. Apply LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTION, 283, Hornby Road. 8963

MOTOR VEHICLES.

WANTED—MOTOR CARS for Prompt, Reliable and High Class Repair at lowest rate under personal supervision of our expert Automobile Engineer from London. Guarantee entire satisfaction. Motor Cars for sale and for hire. PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS TYRES & MOTOR TRANSPORT Co., Ltd., Hughes Road, Chawpatty, Bombay. B

PALMER the British made only high grade covers at Rs. 8 each; tubes Rs. 4 each. Whilst ordering, mention correct size and pattern. WELLINGTON CYCLISTS, Bombay and Poona. 8804

FRUITS.

ORDERS Registered for Apples in August 9 lbs. nett for Rs. 3-8. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar P. O. Kulu—Punjab. 8761

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A BOWLER to bowl at net practice in the morning and evening. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, Hindu Gymkhana. 8950

WANTED—A LADY to teach piano to a Parsi Lady. State salary to Box No. 992, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8980

WANTED—A MAHOMEDAN CLERK strong in English and correspondence and having experience of export and import business. One knowing Arabic preferred. Apply personally to OOMERBHAI CHANDBHAI, Nagdevi Street. 8971

WANTED—A NURSE for taking care of infant Princes, in a Native State in Central India. A Deccani Lady will be preferred. Apply stating qualification and terms to Box No. 951, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8905

WANTED—A LADY COMPANION for a Maharani in a Native State in Central India. A Deccani Lady of good education and standing will be preferred. Apply stating qualifications and salary expected to Box No. 950, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8804

WANTED—For a new press factory, a COTTON BALING PRESS, in complete working order, new or second-hand, with an engine and boiler also with a press and engine house of corrugated sheets. State prices terms, &c., to Messrs. C. K. VOHORA & Co., 339, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay No. 3. 8913

WANTED for Field service Mesopotamia for duty with the Supply and Transport Corps CLERKS, AGENTS AND TREASURERS. Agents and Treasurers are required to lodge Rs. 500 as Security Deposit either in cash or Government Promissory Notes. Pay of clerks and Treasurers Rs. 50 per mensem and Agent Rs. 40 per mensem with 50 per cent. in addition when proceeding on Field service. Application with copies of testimonials should be submitted to the ASSISTANT DIRECTOR of SUPPLIES and TRANSPORT, 6th (Poona) Divl, area Poona. Personal interview preferable. 8912

WANTED

WANTED—A CAPITALIST to start a Motor Service. Capital required Rs. 20,000. Good and sure prospects. Write Box No. 987, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8953

WANTED by a retired English qualified Hindu Doctor COMPANION—SECRETARYSHIP to a big Shethia Jagirdar or Raja. Terms moderate. Apply Box No. 931, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8929

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—A SLEEPING or ACTIVE PARTNER in Bombay by an English Import and Export Firm in Calcutta with extensive Oversea connections and exclusive Agency lines. Apply Box No. 989, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8962

WANTED—AGENTS for the New Indian Manufacturing Co., for Black Japan Phenyle, Varnish, Tupentine, and Boil oil. Manufacturer: R. G. Poongani. See our Sole Agents: N. MOOLJI & Co., Sandhurst Road, Bhimji Poonji Building, Dongree, Post No. 9. 8744

FREE from usual Fees, a Help and Blessing. A rare opportunity to those desirous of passing the Senior Cambridge Examination. EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL has formed a New Batch for the December Exam., and Pupils will be admitted in it at Half Fees till the end of May. Anxious Students (and those who were quoted high Fees) should call on the Principal, at 259/261, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A MOTOR LORRY in running order. For full particulars apply WELLINGTON MEWS, Wodehouse Road. 8941

FOR SALE—Half Barrel each, Vacuum's Graphite Grease and Petroleum Jelly. Apply to Box No. 986, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8952

FOR SALE—One quite new 10.5 K. W. BRUSH DYNAMO, combined with vertical steam engine. Apply Box No. 978, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8918

FOR SALE—Two LINOTYPE MACHINES, Duplex Double Letter, Model No. 10. Price Rs. 8,000 each or Rs. 15,000 for both. Apply to "Y. Z.", c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

DON'T CONDEMN YOUR TYPEWRITERS—We undertake all sorts of most intricate repair works and execute them in a quite substantial and up-to-date manner at very reasonable charges. Typewriters cleaned, Typewriters overhauled, Typewriters adjusted. Typewriters repaired at lowest charges. Every repair guaranteed. Estimates free. A Rev. Gent. writes "If anyone desires a Typewriter repaired promptly and with care, I am sure he can go to no better place in Bombay than to your Firm."

We repair all makes of Typewriters.

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co.,
36, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tele: "Writertype."

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One WASTE CLEANING MACHINE and three WILLOWS, latest type; complete machinery. Apply MEGHJI VALABHDASS, 222, Musjid Bunder Bombay. 8965

FOR SALE—BAILING PRESS PLANT Complete: one C. Type PRESS, one HIGH PRESSURE ENGINE, one BOILER. Apply MEGHJI VALABHDASS 222, Musjid Bunder Road, Bombay. 8964

FOR SALE—A GINNING FACTORY of 52 gins completely equipped excellent situation, earning nice profits. Close to railway station. Apply Box No. 974, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8907

FOR SALE—One five seater, four cylinder MOTOR CAR by Paige 16-20 H.P. in excellent working order. Price Rs. 3,500 or offer. Apply to NUSSERWANJI SORABJI, 94, Main Street, Poona. 8772

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—A BUNGALOW at Bandra No. 45, Kane Road, facing the sea. 8931

TO BE LET—To Hindus only, FLATS on Hughes Road, Choupaty. Apply to SHANTARAM NARAYAN DABHOLKAR, Chowpaty Road. 8948

TO BE LET—A Big upper storied GODOWN, at Dalal Street next to the Share Bazar Hall. The two floored godown is on 311 square yards and there is 100 square yards open space attached to it. Apply Messrs. DAPHTARY, FERREIRA & DIVAN, Solicitors, 109, Meadow Street, Fort. 8900

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

TO BE LET.

A BUNGALOW on the Chinchpugli Parel Tank Road No. 29, Bombay, on the Hill with the accommodation of 2 Side Rooms, Dining Room, the Middle Hall (Drawing Room) with big Varandas on the front and back with a big Porch on which stands a spacious Bed Room with ten windows on all four sides airy, having a view of Kurla, Mahaluxmi, Bandra, Bombay and all surroundings. The bungalow has got a large garden with a compound of 17,000 yards well furnished with fruit trees, Alphonso Pieri Mangoes etc., flowers of varieties with pots. A small double storied open air tea house, kitchen, stable accommodating 3 horses carriages and syces, servants outhouses, store rooms, closets and privies. The rent will be Rs. 225 per month including the use of fruits and flowers etc. in the compound otherwise Rs. 200 per mensem excluding the use of fruits and flowers. The bungalow belongs to the late Dr. Weir who was Health Officer, Bombay Municipality. Please apply to H. H. W., C/o. Messrs. King King & Co., Post Box No. 110, Bombay 8962

COTTON FIRES AT COLABA, 1917.

REWARD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the **Bombay Fire Insurance Association, believing that the fires at Colaba are due to incendiarism, offer a reward of Rs. 15,000 to any person or persons giving such information as will lead to the detection and conviction of the guilty person or persons concerned.**

By order of the Committee,

A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
Secretaries.

Bombay Fire Insurance Association.

7990

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

WITH effect from 1st July next, the rate of interest allowed on Savings Bank accounts will be increased to 4 per cent. until further notice.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 21st June, 1917. 8617

NOTICE.

I, the undersigned do hereby inform all concerned that for upwards of 14 years I was doing business in Partnership with my father Mr. Mahommedally Akberally in hardwares and Timber, etc., as local dealers and Government contractors in Military and Civil. P. W. D. holding our shop in 55 and 56, Main Street, Poona Camp.

It is a period of one year that I have been separated with the partnership of my father and opened a new shop at 1256, Exhibition Road, near Lodi's Baodi, Poona Camp carrying out all my business independently.

8924 TAHERBHOY MAHOMEDALLY.

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE EXCHANGE BANKS, BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, the 21st instant, being a Public Holiday the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED in accordance with the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. 8966

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

NOTICE.

GENERAL MEETING.

THERE will be a GENERAL MEETING of the Club Members of the Western India Turf Club, at 12 noon on SUNDAY, the 5th August, 1917, at the Race Course, Poona, to confirm the following addition to Rule 92 of the Rules of Racing which was passed at the General Meeting of the Club held at Bombay on Tuesday, 26th June, 1917:—

"In handicaps to which the Handicapper appends a note to the effect that in the event of the top weight not accepting, weights will be raised X pounds, if the owner of the top weight accepts, the horse must run unless it is proved to the satisfaction of the Stewards that he is unfit to do so, accompanied by a certificate from a qualified Veterinary Surgeon.

Similarly if the Handicapper's note specifies more than one of the top weights, the above rule is applicable to other horses included in the note.

If the Stewards are satisfied that the horse is unfit to run, and that such unfitness has arisen subsequently to acceptance, weights shall remain as in the original handicap."

By Order,
E. F. LANCE,
Ag. Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.

Poona, 16th July, 1917. 8969

THE MERCANTILE PRESS COMPANY, LD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Mercantile Press Company, Limited, will be held at the registered Office of the Company No. 187, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 6th day of August, 1917, at 2 p.m., (S. T.), when the sub-joined Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company, held on the 10th day of July, 1917, will be submitted for confirmation as a special Resolution:

"That the Capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 2,00,000 divided into 1,600 shares of Rs. 125 each to Rs. 40,000 divided into 1,600 shares of Rs. 25 each and that such reduction be effected by cancelling Capital which has been lost or is unrepresented by available assets to the extent of Rs. 100 per share upon each of the 1,600 shares which have been issued and are now outstanding and by reducing the nominal amount of all the shares in the Company's Capital from Rs. 125 to Rs. 25 per share."

Dated this 17th day of July, 1917.

By order of the Board,
KARSONDAS T. ROWJEE & Co.,
Agents.

8976

THE EASTERN MARITIME, LTD.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Eastern Maritime, Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Co., Baria Mansions, Carnac Road, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 28th July, 1917, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To appoint Messrs. V. R. Parulekar & Co., Agents of the Eastern Maritime Ltd. (as required by s. 81, Indian Co.'s Act 1913).
2. To insert the name of Messrs. V. R. Parulekar & Co., in the place of Messrs. Dehdashti & Co., in the Memorandum & Articles of Association of the Co., wherever occurs.
3. To empower the Agents for obtaining a sanction from the High Court to make the changes mentioned in the above resolution No. 2 in the Memorandum (as required by s. 12 of the Indian Co.'s Act 1913).

By order of the Board,
(Sd.) V. R. PARULEKAR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th July, 1917. 8977

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the following work to be done at the Dudheshwar Head Works at Ahmedabad. Laying a cast iron main 30 in. to 18 in. diameter some 30 below the river bed and branch pipes to supply and other wells. Also lowering 6 supply wells in sand by some 2 to 8 ft. The pipes will be supplied by Government. The value of the work is estimated at Rs. 85,000.

2. Plans and specifications can be seen in the office of the Undersigned any day during office hours and forms of tender with specifications will be sent on application on payment of Rs. 5.

3. Tenders and the specifications signed by the tenderers along with the sum of Rs. 700 as earnest money should reach the Undersigned not later than Friday the 3rd August, 1917.

4. The right of accepting any tender rests with the Chief Engineer and no reason will be given for rejecting the lowest or any tender.

S. B. TYABJI,
Executive Engineer,
Ahmedabad District.

8967

RUSSIAN 1917 5 P.C LIBERTY LOAN.

(ISSUED AT 85 AND REDEEMABLE AT PAR.)

SUBSCRIPTION to the above Loan is now open and will continue until the 28th of July.

The Russian 5 per cent. Liberty Loan is issued for an unlimited amount and is not convertible before 1927.

Issued price Rbls. 85 per Rbls. 100 nominal and bears interest at 5 per cent. free of all Russian taxes.

Will be repaid in full at par by the end of 55 years by yearly drawings beginning from December 1922.

Coupons payable half-yearly in March and September.

The Russo-Asiatic Bank, Bombay, now accepts applications for this Loan, will transmit same to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and commission and will quote specially favourable rates for Russian Exchange besides giving subscribers every facility in the way of advances against the bonds.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK,
Bombay.

8799

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DADABHOY FRAMJEE CONTRACTOR, of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant has agreed to sell to our client the property hereinafter mentioned.

All persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land situate at Tardeo on the West side of Wadia Street in the Division of D Ward, in the City and Island and registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 328 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the North by Plot No. 3 belonging to Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Bart, and others and demised to Mr. Bomanjee Pestonjee Wacha on the East by the said Wadia Street, on the South by Plot No. 2A also belonging to the said Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Bart, and others and demised to the Vendor and on the West by the property of the Maneckji Petit Manufacturing Company, Limited, and which said premises with other premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 512 and 318, New No. 13832, Old Survey Nos. 442-446 and New Survey No. 2/3394 and are assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 3846 (6) Street No. 3.

Dated this 18th day of July, 1917.

WADIA GHANDY & CO.,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

8969

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. PESTONJEE NUSSERWANJEE WADIA, of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant has agreed to sell to our client the property hereinafter mentioned.

All persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and tax tenure (now redeemed) with the appurtenances thereto belonging containing by admeasurement 3424 square yards and 4/9th of a square yard or thereabouts situate at Gowalia Tank Road without the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-District of Bombay which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 662 Collector's New No. B/3002, Old Survey No. 53 and New Survey No. 1/7055 and 4/7055 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward Nos. 3378 (1-2) Street Nos. 33, 35 and 35A and which said premises are bounded on the North partly by Shastri Hall and partly by the property of Tribhovandas Vurjevandas on the South partly by the property of the said Tribhovandas Vurjevandas and partly by the Gowalia Tank Road on the East by the property of Kaikhashru Muncherjee Adenwalla and on the West partly by the property of the said Tribhovandas Vurjevandas and partly by the property of Messrs. L. P. De Souza and Sons.

Dated this 18th July 1917.

WADIA GHANDY & CO.,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

8975

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has agreed to purchase the undermenioned property from ABDUL SATAR ALI MAHOMED, the administrator de bonis non with the will annexed of the property and credits of the late HAJI IBRAHIM HAJI TARMAHOMED and Bai AISHABAI, widow of HAJI IBRAHIM HAJI TARMAHOMED and VALI SULLEMAN, the last two being the executors of the Will of JACOB HAJI ISA deceased, at an auction sale thereof held by them on the 30th day of June, 1917, as the transferees of a mortgage dated the 16th day of May, 1913, and made between FATMABAI, widow of ISMAIL ESSA and others of the one part and Motilal Murlidhar of the other part. All persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon, situate at and fronting the Naran Dhuru Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 171 1/9 square yards or thereabouts and bearing New Survey No. 1280 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under B Ward No. 907 and Street Nos. 50, 52, 54, 56 and bounded on or towards the East by the said Naran Dhuru Street on or towards the West by the property of the Halai Memon Mahajan on or towards the North by the property of Cassam Mitha and on or towards the South by the property of Tar Mahomed Hassam.

Dated this 17th day of July, 1917.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

8979

PHOTOGRAPHIC HOBBIES

OF ALL KINDS

for Grown-up and Children suitable to all purses.

Professionals' Requisites:—Dry Plates, Papers, Mounts, Chemicals, Retouching leads &c.

Amateurs' Works:—Developing, Printing, Enlarging, &c., and repairs to Cameras done in a short time. Entire Satisfaction guaranteed.

S. MAHADEO & SON,

DEALERS IN PHOTO-MATERIALS, &c.,
54-56, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PARBHA DOLA, DHARMA DOLA, DURGHA PARKHA and MANROO DHARMA, have contracted with our client Mr. ESMAIL HAJI ABUBUKER for the absolute sale to him free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate lying and being at Tardeo without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 358 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3486 (2) and Street No. 2 (a) and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New Survey No. 4/3394 and bounded as follows:—i.e. to say on or towards the East by the property of R. B. Hirachand Nemchand on or towards the West by the public road called Wadia Street on or towards the North by Plot No. 3 of the Lessors and on or towards the South by Plot No. 1 of the Lessors, part which said premises have been in the occupation of the Vendors and their tenants.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

Dated this 17th day of July, 1917. 8978

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of SULTANALLY ALLIBHOY, late of Bombay Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Landing and Shipping Contractor ..... Deceased.

ABDOOL HOOSEIN SULTANALLY, also of Bombay aforesaid Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Landing and Shipping Contractor, residing at Yacoob Street, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twelfth day of July, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and seventeen and in the eighth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) W. H. HOWARD,

The 12th day of July 1917.

Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & Co.
Petitioner's Attorneys.

8970.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists,
No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 19TH INSTANT, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.), AT QUEEN'S ROAD, MILITARY LINES (CARNEGY ROAD) NO. 4 BUNGALOW.

AUCTION SALE of Specially Selected Latest Designed Made-to-Order Household Furniture by Devji Kanji and other Well-known Makers, such as Sliding Dining Table, Dining Chairs, Handsome Made-to-Order Artistic Designed Sideboard, Dinner Waggons, Dumb Waiters, Meat Safes, Very Rich Tapestry Upholstered Drawing Room Complete Suites of Sofas and Chairs, Rich Cabinets, Marble Top Tables, Revolving Roll Top Office Table, Talking Machine with Records, Single and Double Bedsteads, Very Rich Bed Room Single and Double Mirror Door Almirahs, Cloth and Gown Presses, Rich Glass, Porcelain and Platedware, etc., etc.

On THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Queen's Road No. 4 Bungalow specially selected, latest designed made-to-order household furniture by Devji Kanji and other well-known makers such as sliding dining table, dining chairs, very rich artistic designed made-to-order sideboard, dinner waggons, dumb waiters, meat safes, rich tapestry upholstered drawing room complete suites of sofas and chairs, rich artistics cabinets, corner cabinets, tiled and teakwood teapoys, marble topped tables, rich carpets, rich table ornaments, one large eight days key striking hours drawing room grandfather clock, China jars, revolving roll top office table, large safe on stand, talking machine with records, double and single bedsteads, rich bed room single and double mirror door almirahs, cloth and gown presses, chests of drawers, book cases, marble topped dressing and washing tables, sofas, rich glass, porcelain and platedware, etc., etc.

The property of Captain S. B. Coates, M. C.

AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).

PROPERTY OF OTHER GENTLEMEN.

1 English circular glass fronted office brougham. Original price Rs. 2,300.
1 Rubber tyred steel wheel Landaulette.
1 victoria with chestnut colour pony quiet in harness.
1 Four cylender 5 seated Humber motor car.
1 Four cylinder S. N. Motor cycle with boss high tenser.
1 Single cylender motor cycle N. S. U. with boss high tenser.

By order of N. V. Dossa, Esq., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Hoosenbhoy Somji.

1 Two colour four seated Sidley Woolsy motor car complete with new hood and new lining and in best order.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th July, 1917.

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SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF CANVAS BELTING, DAMAGED BY SEA WATER.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Company, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned:—

Ex. S.S. "City of Exeter."

10 packages canvas and balata belting damaged by sea water as follows:—

582ft. 2in. by 3 Ply.
550ft. 6in. by 4 Ply.
528ft. 6in. by 5 Ply.
561ft. 6in. by 4 Ply.
550 ft. 6in. by 4 Ply.
575ft. 4in. by 3 Ply.
545ft. 5in. by 5 Ply.
556ft. 3in. by 3 Ply.
552 ft. 3in. by 3 Ply.
536ft. 3in. by 4 Ply.
577 ft. 2in by 3 Ply.
549 ft. 2½in. by 3 Ply.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF FLANNEL SHIRTINGS AND GREY FLANNEL.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs BENNETT and Co., will sell by public auction at their rooms on account of the Underwriters.

Ex. S. S. "City of Exeter."

Nos. 5605, 5612 and 5635/6——4 cases Flannel Shirtings slightly damaged.

No. 5649——1 case Plain Grey Flannel slightly damaged.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF LADIES' UMBRELLAS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the Underwriters:—

Ex. S. S. "City of Exeter."

E. C. J. H. 2347—1 case 20 dozen ladies' umbrellas slightly damaged.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT SAMUEL STREET.

Under instructions from Bai Bachibai, widow of the late Mr. Hussumbhai Visram, and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decree in Suit No. 283 of 1916, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises the following very valuable landed properties, situate at Samuel Street, (Khoja Mohalla), on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of August, 1917, at 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (S. T.) The property first described, which consists of a large piece of land with five houses thereon, will be sold either in one lot, or the said houses thereon will be sold separately, as may be determined at the time of sale.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

FIRST. All that piece of land of Quit and Ground Rent tenure admeasuring 1,889 square yards or thereabouts, situate on the West side of Samuel Street (Khoja Mohalla) in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, with five separate houses standing thereon, divided by comman passages and gullies, bearing Collector's New Survey Nos. 2863 1—2 2864, 2865, 1—2—3/2867, and 2868, and Municipal B Ward Nos. 1640, 1748 to 1751 and 1754 to 1759, and bounded on or towards the East by Samuel Street aforesaid, on or towards the North and West by Israil Mohalla lane, and on or towards the South partly by the said Israil Mohalla lane, partly by the property of Ahmedbhai Habibbhai and partly by the property of the said Bachibai.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of land of Quit and Ground Rent tenur admeasuring 201 8 9 square yards or thereabouts, with the building standing thereon, situate on the East side of Samuel Street (Khoja Mohalla) in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, bearing Collector's New No. 1 2781 and Municipal Ward No. 1661, Street Nos. 129 to 133 and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Ismail Mahomed Rowji, on or towards the South by the property of Dosa Kirpal, on or towards the East by the property of Vassanji Tricumji and on or towards the West by Samuel Street aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and inspection of plan showing the lots in which the property first described is divided, application may be made to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the said Bachibai, at their office in Mercantile Bank building, No. 54, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

BENNETT & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th July, 1917.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS

No. 52, Medowa Street, Fort,

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 100 CASES CAMPHOR.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th July, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Bhimaji Bhabhootmal and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Joshi Ratanshi Kanji, at Bhika Gali, Nathubhai Govindji's Mala, in the Godown of Thakker Manilal Mulji:—

100 cases camphor Japanese east case of 80 tins each tin weighing 1lb. each tin of 24 bundles equal to 960 tablets.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th July, 1917.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAST NIGHT
OF PRESENT ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME
6-30 TO-NIGHT 10
GAIETY THEATRE EDWARDES.

PALACE OF VARIETIES

TO-NIGHT
THE GAIETY CO.
In the Amusing 2-Act Musical Comedy
"DO IT NOW"
preceded by
OUR INDIAN STAR DRAMA
THE MAID OF THE WILD

TO-MORROW
GREAT GALA NIGHT
A NEW FARCICAL MUSICAL PLAYLET
WHOSE BABY IS IT?

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Bombay's Premier Place of Amusement.
Commencing Next Sunday, JULY 22nd
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY
MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents the BANDMAN REPERTORY CO.
Including Harry Corson Clarke and Margaret Dale Owen
SUNDAY, 22nd JULY at 6 P. M.
HALF PRICE MATINEE.
"THE SILVER KING"
Wilson Barrett's famous dramatic Success.
SUN. & MON. 22nd & 23rd at 9-30 P.M.
For the First Time in Bombay.
"HER HUSBAND'S WIFE"
Produced with great success by Arthur Bouchier and Irene Vanbrugh at the New Theatre, London.
TUESDAY, 24th at 9-30
"POTASH AND PERLMUTTER IN SOCIETY"
WEDNESDAY, 25th JULY at 9-30
"GRAND TRIPLE BILL"
COMEDY! DRAMA! VAUDEVILLE!!
THURSDAY, JULY 26th at 9-30
Wilson Barrett's Great Play
"THE SILVER KING"
FRIDAY, 27th JULY at 9-30 P.M.
Also SATURDAY, 28th at 6 & 9-30 P. M.
The Great Hit of London and New York
"WITHIN THE LAW"
The most sensational American "CROOK" Drama ever written.
Half Price Matinees on Sunday, 22nd Saturday, 28th at 6 p. m.
Prices as usual. Plan at ROSE & Co. From 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half Price to Circle, Pit Stalls and Gallery.

PERSONAL

BECAUSE IT CONCERNS YOUR POCKET! CAN YOU, WE ASK,
MISS A DOUBLE OPPORTUNITY?

1. The opportunity of enjoying the **Supreme Dramatic Spectacle** of the age which the closing instalment of **"The Mysteries of Myra"**—The serial unique—presents

AND

2. The opportunity of winning **Seventy-five Money Prizes** (War Bonds and Cash Certs.) which the **Olympia presents.**

An Entertainment at its best and a Chance to Fill your Pockets Too!
YOU CAN'T LET THE THING GO!

OLYMPIA
SANDHURST ROAD (West)
TIME AND PRICES JUST THE SAME AS BEFORE.
[S.K.N.]

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST
NIGHTLY AT 6-45 & 10.
POPULAR CINEMA BILL!
"THE DANGER PATH"
Featuring VIOLET MERSEREAU, who plays the part of a poor orphan girl who meets with success on the stage and is surrounded with admirers. In spite of the plot of a jealous society woman she marries the man she loves.
"THE BARFLY"
The comic tale of two men dressed as tramps at a fancy dress ball. They get mixed and cause endless trouble and jealousy before they are identified in prison.
The latest
PATHE GAZETTE.
THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.
Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4.
Box seats Rs. 2.

NEW ALHAMBRA CINEMA.

NEW SANDHURST ROAD.
Telephone No. 2417.
NEW THUNDERS
NEW THRILLS
NEW SENSATIONS.
IN THE
MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY
THIRD INSTALMENT
Commencing Saturday 14th July
PRICES HALF ONLY.
SATURDAY AND SUNDAY
PRIZE MATINEES AT 3 & 5
AND
EVERY NIGHT
AT 7, 9 AND 11 (S. T.).

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE BOMBAY'S PREMIER PLACE OF AMUSEMENT

THIS WEEK COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
TO-DAY MATINEE AT 6 P. M.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
presents the World-famous Illusionist
CHUNG LING SOO & LONDON VARIETY COMPANY.
HALF PRICE MATINEE AT 6 P. M.
TO-DAY & SATURDAY
TO-MORROW THURSDAY, 19th AT 6 P. M.
ALL SOO PROGRAMME
2 HOURS CONJURING!
OVER 50 ILLUSIONS!
SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR ZANANA PARTIES.
NEXT SUNDAY 22ND, FOR ONE WEEK ONLY
BANDMAN REPERTORY CO.,
IN NEW PLAYS.

For the Pick of the Pictures

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-30 AND 10 P. M.
EMPIRE CINEMA
Hornby Road, Bori Bunder.

Bombay's Largest and Finest Picture Theatre

? "WHO'S GUILTY" SERIES

"THE LOST PARADISE"

"WHO'S GUILTY" ? SERIES

"The Lost Paradise" is a vivid Problem Drama of the Divorce Laws of America, showing the tragedy of woman being free in one state and bound by Law to a brute husband in another state,

MDSLLE. NAPIERKOWSKA in "THE SACRIFICE."

"THE THIRST QUENCHERS."

MUT AND JEFF

"THE THIRST QUENCHERS."

Mutt and Jeff are two of the quaintest characters ever screened.
THE ART OF THE COMEDY CARTOONIST AT ITS HIGHEST FORM!

To-night! To-night!!
AT THE BOMBAY'S LEADING CINEMA
ELDORADO
Lamington Road, North.
Including the Great Spanish Love Serial
"JUSTICE"
OR
BARCELONA AND HER MYSTERIES.
This Week's Episodes the most Startling and Thrilling events.
8000 feet of excitement 8000 feet.
Every foot a Triumph—every Actor a Star.
From Monday at 7 p.m. Show 1 Waterproof every day.
Time: 7, 8-45, and 10-15 p.m.
USUAL HALF PRICES.
Look out for Grace Cunard and Francis Ford in the Purple Mask.

GOLD ROOSTER PLAYS

TO-NIGHT
"SOLD AT AUCTION"
A Gold-Rooster Play in 5 Parts
Featuring
LOIS MEREDITH
Who played with Cyril Maude in "The Greater Will".
A DRAMA OF INTENSE ACTION

2. "THE GAY WHITE WAY"
Another of Mutt and Jeff Cartoons Delightful and Refreshing.

3. PATHE GAZETTE.
Always Up-to-date.

4. "LUKE'S FIREWORKS FIZZLE."
A Very Amusing Comic.

'IMPERIAL'
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"
LAMINGTON ROAD.
7, 8-45 AND 10-30 P.M. DAILY.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AND SUNDAY 5 P. M.
POPULAR PRICES.

AMUSEMENTS.

IN FULL SWING!
The marvellous, wondrous Serial of the day,
"THE DIAMOND FROM THE SKY"
attracting regular hordes in all the four shows daily, at the
WEST END CINEMA
New Churny Road.
The Third Week running 8 parts, 17th to 24th, both inclusive.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.
Ladies admitted at Half Rates

TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT.
HAVE YOU SEEN
The Charming Damsel—The unsurpassably fasciniting Heroine
OF THE
PEG O' THE RING?
A most Thrilling and Sensational Universal Film.
Each week a new instalment—9000 feet long.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY, 6-45; 8-45 AND 10-45 P. M.
ANGLO-AMERICAN CINEMA
New Sandhurst Road, Khetwadi Junction.
(TRAMS AT THE DOOR.)

Are you willing to help your **COUNTRY?**
IF SO
ATTEND
"THE SANSAR DARPAN"
BY
THE HINDU AMATEURS SOCIETY
in aid of
THE HOME RULE LEAGUE
ONLY THREE NIGHTS ONLY
on Friday 27th July 1917.
on Tuesday 31st ,, 1917.
(Time 9-15 p.m. S.T.)
AT THE
BALIWALA GRAND THEATRE,
TARDEO.
Special arrangement for Tramway is made.
Tramway tickets can be had for three annas a ticket with the Drama tickets.
Tickets can be had at—
251, Hornby Road, and P. Tulsidas & Co., Bazar Gate.

SATURDAY NEXT JULY 21st
opening night of
the most talked of film in the world
featuring
ANNA PAVLOWA
ANNA PAVLOWA
ANNA PAVLOWA
the world famous dancer
in a perfect picturization of Auber's famous opera "MASANIELLO"
or
"THE DUMB GIRL OF PORTICI"
This wonderful production was shown by Royal Command twice at Buckingham palace to
H. M. KING GEORGE V
H. M. QUEEN MARY
and
H. M. QUEEN ALEXANDRA
The film that cost $250,000 in cash
to be seen at
NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
Tel. 1882.
BOOK YOUR SEATS NOW.

KANGA BROS.
WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS
No. 5, SETHNA BUILDING
Opp. PARSI FIRE TEMPLES
PRINCESS STREET (Dhobi Talao)
BOMBAY.

NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
To-night! To-night!
Danmark Masterpiece de luxe
ZIRELLA ZIRELLA
A powerful four act drama conspicuous for its splendid acting and tense situations
with
two very hilarious comic screams with
CHESTER CONKLIN AND CHARLES CHAPLIN
in the title roles.
THRICE NIGHTLY:—7, 8-45, 10-30.
USUAL HALF RATES.
WATCH FOR "THE PURPLE MASK."

TONNEAU
LEVER. WATCH

SILVER CASE Rs. 30
Radium Dial Rs. 5 extra.
KASANJI DAYALJI DESAI
Watch & Clock Dealer
144, Abdool Rehman Street, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, July 16th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		2,000
,, ,, Imports		9,000
Mid. Americans		19.25
Egyptian F. G. F.		31.35
New York 11 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Oct.	25.60
	Jan.	25.37
	Mar.	25.64

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, July 16th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES: —

Months.	To-day's opening price.	
July	16 15	Prices fixed for to-day. + 25
July-Aug	17.80	
Aug.-Sept.	17 57	
Sept.-Oct.	17.27	
Oct.-Nov.	16.85	
Nov.-Dec.	16.45	
Dec.-Jan.	16.30	
Jan.-Feb.	16.20	
Feb.-Mar.	16.11	
Mar.-April	16 02	
April-May	15.91	
May-June	15.86	
June-July	15.76	

EGYPTIAN FUTURES.

Liverpool, July 16th.

Months.	To-day's price
July	30.75
Oct.	28.75
Nov.	29.00

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July 16th

M. G. Bengal Good	15.60
,, ,, Fully Good	15.85
,, ,, Fine	16.10
No 1 Oomra Good	17.10
,, ,, Fully Good	17.35
,, ,, Fine	17.60
M. G. Broach Good	18.44
,, ,, Fully Good	18.62
,, ,, Fine	18.80

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 16th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	7,000
Futures at New York Oct.	25.13—66
,, ,, Jan.	25.15—76
,, ,, Mar.	25.36—29
Spot Cotton at New York	27.40—25
,, ,, New Orleans	25.38—59
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	24 28—77
,, ,, Jan.	24.49—81

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, July 17.

This morning Fine Broach July was quoted Rs. 558 and Good Broach April Rs. 546. The Marwadi bazaar opened at about 3 p.m., with Fine Broach July unchanged as above, and Good Broach April quoted Rs. 550, and prices very shortly advanced to Rs. 562 and Rs. 557 respectively. The market was subsequently very irregular for New Crop, and business was done in Good Broach April on Association terms at Rs. 556 and Rs. 558. The New York closing cable of yesterday, was received about 5-15 p.m., the close being 68 to 70 points lower. Business in Good Broach April was done at Rs. 551 on Exchange terms. At the close the local market is irregular. Quotations are given below.

A line of Fully Good Bengal January is reported to have been sold during the day at Rs. 405 Association terms, Japanese export houses having bought.

A moderate business was done in ready cotton. Prices were irregular.

QUOTATIONS 6-10 P.M.

OLD CROP.

Fine Broach	July		558
Fine Kaamgaon-Akola	July		475
Fine M. G. Bengal	July		404
Good M. G. Westerns	July-Augt		467
Good H. G. Westerns	July-Augt		457
Good Sawgd. Dharwar	July-Augt		505
Good M. G. Coompta	July-Augt		507
Good M. G. Miraj	July-Augt		503

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	April 1918	552
Fully Good Bengal	January 1918	402/3

Prices for New Crop are not, the 5½ per cent discount having been abolished.

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P. M.

NEW CROP.

Fine Broach July	Rs. 560
Fully good Bengal July	,, 400
Good Broach April	,, 552
Fully Good Bengal Jan.	,, 400

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 17th JULY 1917.

Growths.	Su-per-fine	Fine	F.G	Gd.	F.Gd.	Delivery.
M. G. Bengals	465	395	388			Ready.
M. G. Scinde Punjab	465	395	385			,,
M. G. Akola-Khamgaon, Fair Staple.		478	458			,,
M. G. Broach		550	545	495		,,
M. G. Mathia		420	410			,,
M. G. Athni-Miraj "Good Staple"				510		,,
Saw-Ginned Dharwar				512		,,
M. G. Westerns				475	461	,,
H. G. Westerns				465	451	,,
M. G. Compta				515	501	,,
M. G. Kadi Viramgam			529	508		,,

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery of Cotton as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 17th July, 1917, at 4-30 p.m.

Growths	Super-fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery
Bengals (H G)	—	416	402	—	1/25th Jan. 18
Bengals (M G)	405	391	379	—	Ready
	—	402	—	—	July 17
Scinde-Punjab (M G)	407	393	381	—	Ready
	—	481	—	—	1/25th Jan. 18
Khandesh (M.G.)	—	403	385	345	Ready
Oomra M.G. (Fair-Staple)	—	—	—	—	
Akola Khamgaum	—	455	455	—	Ready
Kanasia (M G)	—	505	—	—	1/25th Jan. 18
Comparatively descriptions (M G)	—	475	465	—	Ready
Dhamangaum	—	478	458	—	Ready
Pooleaum M G	—	—	—	—	
Westrai (M G)	—	485	465	—	Ready
Nadiad (M G)	—	490	475	—	Ready
Surat H'ghat (M G)	—	432	477	—	Ready
Broach (M G)	—	556	546	500	Ready
	—	562	—	557	July 17
Godhwan (M.G.)	—	570	490	—	1/25th Apl. 18 Ready
Nadiad (M.G.)	—	410	395	375	Ready
	—	430	—	—	1/25th Jan. 18

	Good.	H.G.F.	
Miraj (M.G.)	— —	521	501 Ready
Sawgd Dharwar	— —	515	498 Ready
Westerns (M.G.)	— —	510	— August/Sept.
	— —	480	465 Ready & July 17
Westerns (H.G.)	— —	470	445 Ready & July 17
Coompta (M.G.)	— —	513	490 Ready
	— —	517	— August/Sept.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. of 16th July :—

Cotton	16,686 bales.
Wheat	14,936 cwts.
Linseed	10,252 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed etc	954 ,,
Gingellyseed	477 ,,
Poppyseed	198 ,,
Groundnuts	1,269 ,,
Castorseed	16,876 ,,
Rice	144,968 ,,
Myrabollams	295 ,,
Cottonseed	1,166 ,,
Mowraseed	128 ,,
Gram	2,088 ,,
Jowar	674 ,,
Maize	Nil
Barley	2,161 ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, July 17th—4 p.m.

	Bazaar Terms: Ready.	Rail. Delivery
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	45 0 0	6 6 0
,, White Cawnpore 70-30	44 8 0	6 5 0
Wheat Karachi Bangla	44 0 0	6 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 7 0	6 13 0
,, Brown Cawnpore	6 7 0	6 13 0
,, Yellow Cawnpore	7 8 0	7 14 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 10 0	8 0 0
,, Brown Thin	7 11 0	8 1 0
Teoseed White 85-15	46 0 0	6 4 0
,, Gajar 75-25	45 0 0	6 2 0
,, Gajar 50-50	43 0 0	6 0 0
,, Black	37 0 0	6 0 0
Poppyseed, White	7 6 0	6 12 0
Groundnuts	39 0 0	6 4 0
Mowraseed	4 0 0	4 6 0
Jawree	23 8 0	4 9 0
Arandis	41 0 0	6 8 0
Forward,	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat Sept.	6 13 6	
Linseed, ,,	9 9 6	

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER.

By rail from Bombay on 14th and 15th July :—

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	811	981,804
B. B. & C. I. Railway	3	3,396

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages	Value Rs.	From
*63 bars silver	1,83,000	China
*37 boxes silver	3 00,000	,,

*Imported in the month of June 1917.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

The following is the statement of liabilities and assets of the Central Bank of India, Ld., for the day ended 14th July 1917, as compared with the statement of the 15th July 1916.

LIABILITIES.

	15th July 1916. Rs.	14th July 1917. Rs.
Capital Subscribed Rs. 30 lakhs		
,, Paid up	15,00,000	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,00,000	1,00,000
Fixed Deposits, Current Accounts, &c.	89,79,000	221,46,000
Sundries	1,34,000	2,76,000
Total Rs.	106,13,000	240,22,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.	Rs.
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	30,00,000	45,45,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	32,21,000	78,54,000
Bills Discounted	6,22,000	29,79,000
Calls paid on Indian Specie Bank shares to be recovered	1,17,000	66,000
Sundries	1,52,000	1,70,000
Cash in hand, at Banks and Investments in Exchequer Bonds, Port Trust, Improvement Trust, Municipal Bonds, Debentures, etc.	35,01,000	84,65,000
Total Rs.	106,13,000	240,22,000

BULLION.

The silver market was steady with limited transactions.

English Bar Gold 26-10.
Shield Sovereign 17.
Dragon 15-13.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 96-6.
Silver 1st Sett. Ex-duty 96-6.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1/4 7/32.
Bank Demand Drafts 1/4 9/32.
3 Months' Sight Credits 1/4 19/32.
Bank Demand on France Fr. 185¼.
3 Months' Sight Francs Fr. 192.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 179½.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 281½.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 150½.
60 Days' Sight Japan Rs. 147¼.
D. D. on New York Rs. 309½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.
Cum-warrant 95.
Warrant 3 per cent.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 86.
4 per cent. Conversion Terminable Loan 95.
3½ per cent. Small pieces 66.
3 per cent. Small pieces 57.
4 per cent Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable.
3 Months' notice 78.
4 per cent Port Trust Long dated 75.
Municipal Long dated 74.
Municipal Short dated 76.
City Improvement Trust 60 Years Jan.-July 73½.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
Sanitary 93.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market was easy and there was some decline in the prices, all round, due to profit taking and speculative sales.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1,770 to 1,760, Madhavjees from 2,180 to 2,160 and closed at 2,170, Fazulbhoys from 785 to 777/8, Nagpurs from 2,435 to 2,430, and Davids from 540 to 537/8.

Swadeshis declined to 1,780, Bombay United to 732/8, Century to 340, Crescents to 225, Currimbhoys to 350, Indore Malwa to 367/8, Shapurji to 122-8. Pearls to 545.

Tata Iron Ordinary shares were placed beween 255 and 251/4, and deferreds between 1,100 and 1,090 Katni Ordyswere quoted at 252-8 and Deferreds at 950. Shivrajpurs were placed at 52, and Central India Mining at 49.

Alcocks declined to 995, Bombay Burma to 1,610, British Burma Petroleum were placed between 5/8 and 5/10, Bombay Steams were quoted at 287/8, Tata Hydros declined to 1,175, and Bombay Tramway improved to 352/8.

The market closed easy with more sellers than buyers.

SILVER MARKETS.

MESSRS SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO.'S CIRCULAR.

LONDON, June 7.

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue shows a decrease of £16,745 as compared with last week's return.

Gold to the value of 7,844,000 has been engaged for shipment in New York, mainly for Japan.

The West African output for April 1917 amounted to £123,825 as compared with £135,976 in April 1916 and £158,727 in March 1917.

SILVER.

The price has ruled a fraction higher during the week and was quoted to-day 38 1/4d, the highest touched since 16th February last when the same price was recorded.

There is no change in the conditions reported last week, shortness of supplies rendering the market sensitive to any enquiry which may be experienced.

It is stated in an official French report that, owing to the increasing demand for silver coins, the total minted in 1916 amounted to 154,283,813.50 francs in nominal value, representing a total 78.7 per cent, above that of 1915, and a weight of silver exceeding 20,700,000 fine ounces. The report adds that the large extent of this coinage, which is applied to replace small paper notes in circulation, ought to maintain public confidence in the use of the small notes issued by the Chambers of Commerce as a temporary expedient during the war.

As a result of entry into the world conflict the United States of America commenced to make purchases for coinage, the extent of which may possibly gather strength as the military forces of the States increase in number. "Financial America" of May 17th gives the quantity purchased, during the short period that has elapsed, as 3,000,000 ounces, working out at the rate of about 400,000 ounces a week, and states that it is the practice for American military and naval forces upon foreign service, as well as in some localities upon the Pacific Coast, to be paid in coin, gold for the larger, and silver for the smaller sums.

The last three Indian Currency returns received by cable give details in lacs of rupees as follows:—

	May 15.	May 22.	May 31.
Notes in Circulation	8650	8751	8831
Reserve in silver coin and bullion	1585	1545	1553
Gold coin and bullion in India	1085	1032	993
Gold in England	517	517	517

The stock in Bombay consists of 2,200 bars, as compared with 2,400 bars last week.

The stock in Shanghai on 2nd June 1917 consisted of about 25,400,000 ounces in sycee and 15,300,000 dollars, as compared with 27,000,000 ounces in sycee and 17,300,000 dollars on 26th May 1917. Quotations for bar silver per oz. std.:—

June 1, 38 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
June 2, 38 1/8 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
June 4, 38 3/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
June 5, 38 1/8. cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
June 6, 38 1/8 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
June 7, 38 1/4 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Average 38.135.
Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bar Gold per oz. std. 77/9.
The quotation to-day for cash delivery is 1/4d. above that fixed a week ago.

LONDON, June 14.

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue shows an increase of £291,560, as compared with last week's return.

Further outgoings of gold are reported from New York amounting to $4,500,000, of which the proportion engaged for Japan is the most important.

The Transvaal output for May 1917 amounted to £3,310,618, as compared with £3,303,377 in May 1916 and £3,155,121 in April 1917.

SILVER.

The market has at last left the doldrums in which it has remained for more than a month past. The change was accompanied by abrupt movements of the price in an upward direction.

Disquieting news from China, where the political horizon is overcast, has aggravated the firmness of the market. Whether the Chinese position will clear without civil strife or not, the evident unrest must affect the movements of trade, and, also to a certain extent, the means of communication, particularly the railways now occupied by military exigencies.

It must not be assumed that the whole of the heavy transfers of silver in the form of sycee from China to India and elsewhere, that have taken place during the period of the war, will necessarily have to be replaced at a subsequent date.

Much of the silver was derived from hoards in the interior, whence it has been drawn by the tempting rise in its exchange value. Moreover, substitutes have been adopted, one of which, by no means the least important, is thus indicated by the North China Herald under date April 21st, 1917:—

"There is another factor contributing to the depletion of silver in China, and that is, the imports of gold bars and gold coins to China by exporters to pay for their purchases, as this way of settling bills has been found cheaper than sending the white metal here."

On the other hand, quantities of copper cash are being smelted under private auspices in Shanghai. Such an operation was a serious crime under the Ching dynasty, and is also a punishable offence under the Republican Regime. Of course a scarcity of copper cash would probably create local demand for silver currency.

The silver holding by the Indian Treasury, as detailed below, has fallen 61 lakhs, and approximates the recent low record on May 7th last. The total note issue is about four and a half crores larger than at that date.

Notes in Circulation. (In lakhs of rupees), May 22, 8751; May 31, 8831; June 7, 8851.

Reserve in silver coin and bullion. (In lakhs of rupees), May 22, 1545; May 31, 1553; June 7, 1492.

Gold coin and bullion. (In lakhs of rupees), May 22, 1032; May 31, 993; June 7, 942.

Gold in England. (In lakhs of rupees), May 22, 517; May 31, 517; June 7, 517.

The stock in Bombay consists of 2,700 bars as compared with 8,200 bars last week.

The stock in Shanghai on 9th June 1917 consisted of about 22,200,000 ounces in sycee and 15,000,000 dollars, as compared with 25,400,000 ounces in sycee and 15,300,000 dollars on the 2nd June last. Quotations for bar silver p. oz. std:—

June 8, 38 3/8 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
June 9, 38 7/16 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
June 11, 38 3/4 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
June 12, 39 1/16 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
June 13, 39 1/16 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
June 14, 39 1/16 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Average 38.791.
Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bar Gold p. oz. std. 77/9.
The quotation to-day for cash delivery is the highest since December 1892, and is 13/16d. above that fixed a week ago.

M. T. MADON & Co.

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

THREE WORLD'S BIGGEST REMEDIES

MADON'S MACASSOL.
The only perfect Scientific hair grower.
The best Hair Tonic known.
Use a little every day.

STEARN'S CELERY NERVINE.
A wonderful blood tonic and reconstructor.
THE FINEST PICK-ME-UP.
Use whenever feel tired.

"QUIT"
Cures world's Cough, Cold, Throat, Chest and Lung affections in a few minutes. "Quit" cures while you walk and talk. Use freely for all complaints.

Use where everything else Fails.

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 17.

Cloud now prevails over all parts of India except Baluchistan and Sind, but the monsoon is not quite up to the usual strength Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Chota Nagpur, Central India, Central Provinces, west coast of the Peninsula, Madras Deccan and local in Upper Burma, Assam, United Provinces, Kashmir and north Madras coast. A few falls also occured in Bengal and Hyderabad.

The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point three inches, Moulmein and Diamond Island one aand half; Rangoon one, Sambalpur and Dehra Run two, Benares and Muree Pendra two; Amraoti one; Pachmarhi five Chanda and Bombay one and half, Gopalpur two.

Forecast:—No great change.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m of 17th July 17.	Total since 1st June 1917	June 1st to July 17th. 1916	1915
	In. Ct.	In. Ct	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba [Observatory]	1.65	18.83	36.55	43.62
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital]	1.85	22.21	39.70	41.91
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital]	1.75	22.00	39.24	42.17
Byculla [J. J. Hospital]	1.56	21.35	41.61	18.25
Kemp and Co., Cumballa Hill	..	..	..	..

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 17th July, 1917, was 29.893 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	July	h. m.	ft. in.	July	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues	17	m 10 57	27 7	17	m 3 33	16 11
		22 30a	25 0		9 0a	19 10
Wed	18	m 11 35	27 11	18	m 4 20	16 9
		11 13a	25 5		5 53a	19 4
Thur	19	m 0 7a	28 1	19	m 4 59	16 8
		11 50a	25 0		6 45a	18 11
Fri	20	0 38a	28 2	20	m 5 33	16 8
					6 34a	18 6
Sat	21	m 0 24	25 11	21	m 6 8	6 9
		1 0a	28 1		7 2a	18 3
Sun.	22	m 0 18	26 0	22	m 6 39	17 1
		1 22	27 10		7 30	18 1
Mon	23	m 1 32	25 11	23	m 7 10	17 6
		1 50	27 6		7 59	18 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

July	Sunrise	Sunset.
,, 17 (Tuesday)	h. 6h. 10m.	h. Th. 18m.
,, 18 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 11m.	,, Th. 18m.
,, 19 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 11m.	,, Th. 18m.
,, 20 (Friday)	,, 6h. 11m.	,, Th. 18m.
,, 21 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 12m.	,, Th. 17m.
,, 22 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 12m.	,, Th. 17m.
,, 23 (Monday)	,, 6h. 13m.	,, Th. 17m.

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1917 July 19d. 8h 30.1m a.m; First quarter: 27d. 0h. 10.4m. p.m.; Full Moon August: 3d. 10h. 40.9m. a.m.; Last quarter: 10d. 1h. 26.4m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at hours on Tuesday, the 17th July 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess in the east Punjab and at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been local; Agra has had 0.12 in., Mainpuri 0.15 in. and Allahabad 0.11 in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature is in excess in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah reports 2.16 in. of rain. Skies are clear in upper Sind, lightly clouded in west Rajputana and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Central India West; Neemuch has had 0.13 in., and Indore 0.12 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Jubbulpore has had 0.67 in., Saugor 0.36 in., Hoshangabad 0.71 in., Khandwa 0.25 in., Akola 0.47 in., Amraoti 0.95 in., Nagpur 0.64 in., Chanda 1.33 in. and Raipur 0.41 in. Skies are heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect in the southern half of thee division.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 1.65 in., Ratnagiri 0.56 in., Mormugao 0.50 in. and Karwar 1.02 in. Skies are heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been local in Hyderabad; Aurangabad has had 0.26 in. and Hyderabad 0.53 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

General Remarks.—There has been an extension of precipitation to Central India West, east Rajputana and the west United Provinces, but a decrease in the Deccan and on the north Coromondel coast. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, Central India West and the Central Provinces and local in the extreme eastern districts of Rajputana, the United Provinces, Hyderabad and the Madras Deccan.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in Central India West and the Central Provinces, local rain in east Rajputana and the United Provinces and some showers in the Deccan. A few showers may occur also in the Punjab and on the north Coromondel coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on TUESDAY, the 17th of July 1917.

STATIONS.	Temperature in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 A. M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Total, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
PUNJAB—						
Ambala	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi	95.9	88.2	66	..	0	0
Jhelum	99.1	83.6	36	..	0	—0.06
Do. (July)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Multan	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (16th July)	100	78.0	39	..	0	—0.17
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	101.5	80 2	71	0 12	4.91	—3.15
Mainpuri	96.8	78.8	72	0 15	6 07	—1.23
Jhansi	99.4	78.8	83	0 05	4.72	—6.79
Cawnpore	95.4	80.5	90	..	7 24	—1.00
Allahabad	98.7	79 7	91	0 11	9 18	—1.40
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	109.5	85 8	65	..	0 52	—0.18
Karachi	87	79 6	85	..	0.04	—2.66
Ajmer	91	68 1	69	..	11 32	+4.93
Jaipur	97.7	78.3	74	0.01	9.16	+2.51
Kotah	97.4	72.8	79	2.16	11.92	+5 53
Mount Abu	75.2	66 4	93	0.05	24.45	+7.76
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Baroda	90	4 78	74	..	7.47	+2.21
Dwarka	83	86 1.7	79	..	4.44	—2.64
Veraval	86	1 81.5	87	..	17.20	+10.49
Rajkot	94	0 75 3	77	..	11.08	+0 27
Navsarasi Para	92	7 80 0	77	..	9.41	+2.78
Surat	88	3 80 5	79	..	20.11	+2.28
Ahmedabad	94	6 79 6	76	..	11.47	+3.66
Deesa	95	3 79 0	81	..	11.13	+4.37
Deogarh	91	2 71 8	90	0.13	18.67	+10.30
Indore	84.7	7 4 2	91	0.12	0 96	—1.10
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	84.8	74.8	96	0 67	15 19	—2.12
Saugor	89.0	72.8	92	0 36	13 11	—1.63
Hoshangabad	85.1	74 2	97	0.71	18 93	+4.98
Khandwa	91.4	72 5	86	0 2.	11.33	+1.39
Akola	77	4 73 7	86	0 47	8 80	—1.91
Amraoti	78	8 72.5	90	0.95	8.74	—3 41
Nagpur	81.6	74.3	90	0.64	13 78	+2.20
Chanda	77.5	72.2	97	1.33	21.03	+4.10
Raipur	84.7	71.8	95	0.41	26 74	+10.92
KONKAN—						
Bombay	82.7	76.6	85	1.65	18.83	—15.98
Ratnagiri	82.5	76.2	82	0.56	36.40	—1 .16
Marmugao	85.3	74.7	93	0 50	35.63	—12.62
Karwar	85.4	75.0	89	1.02	57.29	—1.04
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	91.1	74 4	72	0.04	1 08	—6 16
Aurangabad	82.6	71.3	74	..	8.19	—3 75
Poona	81.8	71.7	82	..	4.67	—3.80
Sholapur	83.6	72.1	79	..	4.89	—2.24
Miraj	84.0	71.9	75	..	6.12	+1.51
Belgaum	79.0	65.5	97	0.08	12.24	—4 33
Aurangabad	82.7	70 4	79	0.26	9.83	+1.37
Nizamabad (Indor)	83	7 72.2	86	..	12.97	+2.94
Hyderabad	85.8	71.5	82	0.33	4 65	—2.16
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	87.0	70.3	85	0.33	63.00	+2.81
Calicut	84.4	74.1	99	0.70	39.77	—11 85
Cochin	85.7	76.7	79	0.02	93.54	—7 85
Colombo	87.0	79.6	87	0.04	5.69	—9.35
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	89.6	76.2	83	..	10.79	+2.70
Bellary	88.8	73.7	70	0 13	3.79	+0.86
Cuddapah	94.4	77.4	68	0.03	4.42	—0.91
Madras	94.2	82 8	64	..	6.58	+2.69
Bangalore	83	0 66 1	79	0.01	3.86	—1.61
Coimbatore	87.7	72.0	59	..	0.74	—1 57
Trichinopoly	97.7	78.5	61	..	2.45	—0.47
Negapatam	98.4	78.4	64	..	1.62	—0.6

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 14th Vad of Ashad, 1973.
Mahomedan: 27th of Ramjan, 1335.
Parsi: 11th of Bahman, 1286.
Jewish: 28th of Thamuz, 5677
Sunrise: 6h. 10m.; Sunset: 7h. 19m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS,

Meeting of Standing Committee, Municipal Corporation, 4-10 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 20.

H. E. the Governor and Lady Willingdon leave Bombay.

SATURDAY, July 21.

"Ramzan Idd" (Mahomedan holiday), Banks closed.

DAILY.

Royal Opera House: 6-45 and 10-0 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: Chung Ling Soo at 9-30, Cinema, at 6-30.
Empire Cinema: 4-30, 6-00 8-30 and 10-0 p.m. "Who is Guilty Series?"
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10-0 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday Show every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwardes.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.
New Alhambra Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7-15, 9-0, 10-45.
Anglo-American Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

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Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

MODY—At his residence Cumballa Hill on Monday, the 16th July, Rastam P. Mody, Solicitor, eldest son of Peroshaw B. R. Mody and son-in-law of Dhunjibhoy Merwanjee Mehta, deeply regretted by family and friends.

POONA RIFLES.

July 17.

The attention of all concerned is drawn to para 3 Instructions regarding Periodical Training:—Members who have not yet completed preliminary training will be referred to as Recruits and will attend all parades ordered for Recruits.

630. Musketry.—Reference Brigade Order No. 820 dated 13th July 1917, Lance Corpl. D. B. Doctor has been detailed to attend the Brigade Musketry Class (B.A.) commencing on Thursday the 19th instant.

631. Transfers.—The following transfers will take effect from this date:—

No. 534, Pte. Gonsalves F., and 175 Pte. Martin L.A. "B" to "A" Company.

No. 444 Pte. Wilkinson F.F. "A" to "B" Company Ahmednagar Dett.

H. C. HOWIE, 2nd/Lieut.
For Adjutant Poona Rifles.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Rifles will pay this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

The 4th annual gathering of the Old Boys of A. E. S. School will be held in the A. E. S. School premises on Sunday the 22nd inst. at 2-30 p.m. "Totayache Banda" will be staged in this connexion on Saturday the 28th instant at 3-30 p.m. in the New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road, for the benefit of the poor boys' of the school.

TELAGU BAL DNYANOTTEJAK SAMAJ.

A Free Matriculation Class has been started in the auspices of the Samaj at the Telagu Hall, Kamathipura 13th Street, meeting every day in the morning from 8 to 9 except on Saturday when it meets between the hours 3 and 4-30. Two graduates and two undergraduates have undertaken to conduct the class.

SUICIDE OF A DRUNKARD.

The Coroner held an inquest on the body of a mill-hand, Rajanna bin Rajanna. The deceased lived with his wife at Ferguson Road. On Sunday night last, when he came home drunk his wife upbraided him. He assaulted her and went to bed and in the morning he was missed from his room. He was found hanging from a nail in a room in the house with a cord attached to his neck, and was dead. The jury returned a verdict of suicide by hanging.

AN ABANDONED NEWLY-BORN CHILD.

The Coroner held an inquest on the body of a newly-born child which was found in a sweeper's gully in Bhendibazar on the 15th instant. Dr. Powell said the child was born alive and had breathed. Its skull had been smashed, and it could not have been caused in sudden delivery. The jury returned a verdict of death from fracture of skull, but there was no evidence to show how the injury was caused.

INQUIRY INTO CORPSE-BEARER'S DEATH.

The Coroner resumed the enquiry into the death of Edulji Muncherji Mistry, a corpse-bearer in Dhunji Street, who died from a stab wound which was alleged to have been inflicted on the 4th July by a Parsi, Pherozesha Muncherji. Evidence was led by Superintendent Walker, Dr. Arthur Powell, the Police Surgeon stated that he had found a stab wound on the right side of the neck cutting the carotid artery. Death was caused by that wound, which could be produced with a sharp instrument. Further enquiry was adjourned at this stage.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

BANDMAN REPERTORY CO.

The Bandman Repertory Company will open on Sunday (Matinee at 6 o'clock) with the ever-popular play "The Silver King," during the Company's short visit they will present some very important attractions.

CHUNG LING SOO.

There will be a matinee at the Excelsior Theatre to-day at 6 o'clock when Chung Ling Soo will present an entirely new programme in addition to the variety members of the Company who will also give new songs and sketches. The special "All Soo" matinee will be given on Thursday at 6 o'clock when Mr. Soo will provide the entire entertainment himself, providing two hours of mystery in which he will perform some fifty tricks and illusions.

NEW ALEXANDRA.

The management of the New Alexandra Cinema deserve well of the whole of that vast public which supports the picture theatres for the great enterprise by which they have secured this production of "Anna Pavlova" the world famous dancer in Auber's famous Opera "Masaniello" or "The Dumb Girl of Portici." There is no doubt that the approbation expressed by those who have already witnessed its performance will be confirmed by the Bombay public, when they will have the opportunity of witnessing this subject on the screen at the New Alexandra from Saturday next. The kinema trade in London was getting somewhat perturbed at the presentation of such super pictures as the Pavlova film in legitimate theatres. The Universal Film Manufacturing Co., are to be congratulated for being successful in securing for this film the services of an unrivalled artist whose talents and perfect technical skill would seem to qualify her as the ideal exponent, of the mimic art, and the production forms a pompous and worthy setting for the personality of the great artist. The fairy-like dance of Pavlova herself, the court dances of the famous Russian Ballet are sufficient in themselves to ensure an enthusiastic reception for the film.

SCHEME OF A JAIN SANATORIUM.

A requisition from ten members of the Jain Association of India has been forwarded to the Honorary Secretaries of the Jain Association of India with a view to convene a general meeting as soon as convenient to consider the letter sent by Mr. N. B. Shah with a proposal of erecting a Jain Sanatorium in a suitable quarter in the suburbs of Bombay.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY IN JUNE.

The Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality has issued statistics of mortality in the city during last month, which show that comparatively the city was worse off during the month than in June 1916. There was an increase in the total mortality of 77 cases in comparison with last year, while plague deaths numbered 141 against 88 recorded in June last year. Small-pox, however, declined from 66 to 44 cases, while there was only one case of cholera as compared with seven of June 1916. On the other hand, respiratory diseases malaria and enteric took larger tolls this year, the total number of deaths from these being 810, 25 and 30 respectively, as compared with 646, 21 and 12 of last year. There were 1555 births last month in comparison with 1478 of June 1916.

HACKNEY-CARRIAGES AND THE LAW.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is a common belief among the hackdrivers, Police sepoys on duty as well as the public at large to a small or great extent that none has a right to hail a public conveyance waiting at a stand, unless it stands first in the row.

On Saturday last, the driver of a carriage waiting last in the row at a stand flatly refused to accept my fare on the same ridiculous plea that he was not first in the row. As he commenced addressing me in a very indignant and insolent manner, I had recourse to a policeman on duty. To my entire surprise the policeman also accepted the defence of the driver and desired me to occupy the first number only.

However I prosecuted the driver yesterday before the bench of the Honorary Magistrates at Mazagon, by whom he was convicted and fined Rs. 10.

For the guidance of those, who may have undergone some sad experience in the past and for those who may be under misimpression, I cite below Section 11 of the Public Land Conveyance Act which reads as follows:

"No driver of a Public Conveyance which is on a stand appointed under section 14 shall refuse to let his conveyance to anybody hailing it."

Will the Police Commissioner be good enough to teach the Policeman of "Urbs Prima in Indis" the only and simple significance of this section, as their ignorance of the same leads the public to a lot of unnecessary inconvenience and annoyance?—Yours, etc.

PESTONJI PHIROZESHAH KAPADIA,
Apollo Street, Fort,
July 17.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 17.

The market for jute shares was quiet with prices ruling steady. There was more demand for coal shares prices ruling firm. Bengal Giridih advanced in prices. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bengal Giridih 24, s.l.; 24-8, 25-8, 25-12; Bokaro and Ramgurh 12-8, 12-12; Burragarh 4-6; Equitable (ord) 51-4; Jainty Central 16, 16-4; Kuardih 17-4, 17-8; Nodiha 15-4; Sowardih 16-8, 16-12; Standard 44-8, 44-12, 45; Teetulmuri 15-4.

Jute:—Budge Budge (ord) 388, s.l.; 395; Clive (ord) 170-8, 168-8, 169-8, 170; Dalhousie (ord) 368, 371, 372, 375; Empire (ord) 42-4 to 42-8; Fort Gloster (ord) 460; Fort William (ord) 186, 188; Gourepore (ord) 545, 550; Howrah (ord) 321; Hooghly (ord) 66; Kamarhatty (ord) 340; Kanknarrah (ord) 460, 462-8; Northbrook (ord) 38-6, 38-10; Reliance (ord) 284 s.l.; Standard (ord) 416 to 422, 417-8, 420.

Miscellaneous:—Bank of Bengal 1,465, 1,470; Bengal Nagpur Cotton (ord) 100, 103, 104; Durbar Cotton (pref) 50; Kulang Rubber 10, 10-4.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 66-10 to 67 and small lots were done at Rs. 67-6 to Rs. 67-10; War Bonds 5½ per cent. at 99 par.

At a meeting of the North Mysore Indian Planters' Association held in Chickmagular Club, the President Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao explained the financial difficulties to which Indian planters were put on account of the war. They were unable to export their last season's crop as the coast agents declined to make any advances on coffee. It was resolved that immediate steps be taken to represent the matter to the Government so that the Government might be induced to make advances against the standing crops.

HUGE FIRE AT PRAG MAHAL.

SEVERAL DEAD AND INJURED.

"A TERRIBLE SIGHT."

Prag Mahal, better known as the Mahomadi Mahal, was the scene of a disastrous fire last evening. Prag Mahal consists of about six blocks of buildings grouped together and connected with each other and is centrally situated near what is called Dhobi Talao. The fire broke out about 5-45 p.m. in the shop of J. Pearson and Company, dealers in cinema films, and thence spread fan-wise to the upper stories resulting in the death of three people, one boy and two women, who jumped in a panic from the upper stories. The shop of Pearson & Co., was on the ground floor of the building facing Kalbadevi Road, and a fire had occurred here some two months ago in the cinematograph films which are stocked there. The whole building is occupied either by shops, or as residential quarters, and the fire naturally caused a great consternation among the residents, which was heightened by the staircase catching fire. Many people jumped from above, some of whom died and others were injured. Two ladies who jumped down succumbed, their names being Mrs. Jusab and Fazal. A boy was suffocated by the fumes and he also died. Another girl was injured and has been detained in the G. T. Hospital. Three other persons were dressed and allowed to go away by the House Surgeon, Dr. Kothari, who rendered the greatest possible assistance to the patients. All the fire engines in the town were working on the fire and the fire was got under control by 7-15 p.m. The Police officers were assisted by the Military to keep order as a huge crowd had collected to see the terrible sight. While the fire was attacking one side of the building the residents on the other side were removing their effects as it was feared that the fire might spread to all the blocks, but fortunately, the fire was extinguished sooner than was expected. It is impossible at the present time to estimate the damage, but it might run into more than two or three lakhs.

BILIMORA'S INDIGENOUS INDUSTRIES.

A correspondent writes:—

His Highness the Gaekwar proceeded on the 16th instant to inspect the new small guage railway line,—about 36 miles long, recently constructed from Bilimora to Kala Amba. On his return to Bilimora his Highness visited the Hind Candle Works and the Chocolate Factory, where Mr. Sardesai, the proprietor of the two factories, took him round the whole works and showed how glycerine, stearine, candles, soaps and chocolates and cocoa are manufactured there. His Highness took great interest and closely followed all the processes of the different manufactures. Some of the factory's products such as candles, soaps, chocolates etc., are being supplied to various departments of his Majesty's Government.

The visit ended after the garlanding of the Maharaja, who expressed great satisfaction at all that he saw and added that such industrial ventures reflect great credit on the part of the promoters and wished every success to the concerns.

DARING ROBBERY IN UPPER MAHIM.

A correspondent writes:—

A most daring robbery took place in the early hours of Sunday morning in the Post Office building, owned by Mrs. Kinbai M. Hakim, of Colaba Terrace. The thieves, it seems, commenced their operations at 2 a.m., by knocking at the doors and windows of the Post Office, but finding the inmates awake turned to the extreme end of the buildings occupied by the family of Mr. Pinto. Here they found access a little difficult. They then went to the central rooms occupied by Mr. Sunderao Krishnarao. Finding the inmates here asleep, they unloosened four iron bars and entering removed two more of the middle room. Having opened the two doors, they carried away a small tin trunk. Finding in it only a small amount, they returned and tried to open the room facing the L. J. Road but as the noise of the latch awakened the residents, the thieves took to flight. The locality where this took place is on the public road and not very far from the Police Chowkey, and is thickly populated with middle class people.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST

TRIAL OF O. R. RAILWAY SERVANTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 17.

At the trial of Mr. Bailes and others to-day for criminal breach of trust Mr. Gibson, District Loco-Superintendent, O. R. Railway said that when he first received complaints about coal, he warned Bailes, but when the complaints continued he instructed the police to keep watch.

Ganga Pasi said he purchased a stock of about 450 maunds of coal from the loco shed through Musai Singh for Rs. 175. When the bargain was struck and when money was paid both Mr. Bailes and Shed Babu were present.

On his way back to Government House on Tuesday morning from the opening ceremony of the new Royapuram hospital H. E. the Governor of Madras inspected one or two buildings in George Town with a view to find out whether they will be suitable for hostel accommodation for students. He also inspected a few possible sites for providing recreation grounds to some schools in George Town.

MRS. NAIDU ON PATRIOTISM.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS TO STUDENTS' CIRCLE.

"THY COUNTRY'S HONOUR MUST BE SPOTLESS."

A meeting of the Students' Circle was held on Saturday evening at the Muslim Union Hall with Mr. B. G. Horniman in the chair when Mrs. Sarojini Naidu delivered her inaugural address.

The lecturer began by saying that she had been so many times lecturing in Bombay that she did not know what she might say even of unheard platitudes. A young friend went to her some time ago and asked for *good advice*. But she thought that she would not give them good advice on that occasion as young men hated nothing so much as good advice. Good advice, such as to show to them the right path, the right career were all dishonoured platitudes. Platitudes though true in themselves sounded like copybook maxims and so she would speak of things that were most dear to them and to her, the vision, the hope and the endeavour of the younger generation of India. The vision and the endeavour of the older generation was essentially the same as that of the younger generation and she wanted firstly to disabuse their minds of a growing conviction that there should be a difference between their generation and the one before them. During her travels in the country one thing as regards the moral, spiritual and intellectual attitude as represented in the various provinces of India struck her and that was that, not merely all of them dreamt the same dream but all of them had the same sense of grievance, whether they were 20 and 25 or 40 and 45. There was no real cleavage between them and as she saw the other day in Bombay the surging thousands that followed a great man to his last resting place as a tribute to his memory she asked why, if there were a cleavage, did they follow so unless it were their ideals were the ideals he lived for and served? Unless they were inspired by the same hopes and desires, the same visions of great things to be done, the same battles to be fought, the same end to be achieved for the honour, the prosperity of their Motherland, to be a legacy to the generation of to-morrow? Unless actuated precisely by that fervour, that earnestness, that consciousness to do and suffer exactly in the same way as the Grand Old Man?

AN INVIOLABLE UNITY OF PURPOSE.

There was in it all an inviolable unity of purpose that went down from generation to generation. The false artificial cleavage was due to the barrenness of the social intercourse between the older and the younger generations, the social relationship between the older members and the younger members in the families. It was believed that it was the prerogative of the old to be wise and it was a crime to be young, that the young were restive and impatient and not wise. The time was come for them to realise the truth, to set themselves to remove the conviction that wisdom belonged to the older generation and it was a crime to be young. For, if they did not attempt to do so and persisted in the mistake, they might the next day behave exactly in the same way to their youngers and the youngers would look upon them with distrust. They must be guided by a policy of grace, of "give and take," "live and let live." National life was the fine flower, the climax of social, intellectual and other life and these barriers were artificial and the reality underneath was unity of purpose and there was no real cleavage. They were all false pride and false fears. The real *Maya* was barrier and the real truth was unity of vision, oneness of purpose, a common life and common endeavour

A COMMON VISION.

Proceeding Mrs. Naidu said that there was one other illusion to be broken and that was the illusion that kept the young from realising the power to suffer as one, feel as one and endeavour as one. In cosmopolitan Bombay, to have to think that there should be difference in vision between community, and community, to have to think that there should be young men and that still there should exist silly divisions, that they were all divided, that they talked of national unity and still the sectarian consciousness persisted was hard and seemed an anachronism.

The lecturer advised them not to promote that sectarian consciousness by adding to the existing number of such institutions as the Students' Circle and she said that she was not underrating the attempt to consolidate the communal consciousness but it could be carried too far and could create new barriers, and subtle differences making for divisions unconsciously. "In the city of Bombay the city of danger, that does threaten the younger generation." All the radii of their activities must start from one central point and return to one central point, that focussing point to be a typical, a model sort of centre of activity. "Your energies," she advised, "should not be shattered in several directions. That is absurd, more than absurd, mischievous."

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL HOUR.

They had arrived at a psychological hour when they had either to centralise their energies or fall. The moment was ripe for them to make a choice, whether they were all going to be a united people or not at all for history did not repeat itself exactly in the same fashion. As it had been said, "the moving finger writes and having writ, moves on." There was the stirring of a great new national destiny before them and in its shaping who could have a part but themselves, they who were the hopes of India? The destiny was quickening the vitality of national life and Bombay, the real cradle of awakening and the U. P. between themselves shared the honour, the pleasure, the choice of shaping the new life. If Bombay was the centre of all cosmopolitan degrees, the U. P. had a problem to solve, that was the real crux of national agitation—the unifying of vision, the unification of effort, not merely between the Gujarati and the Mahratta but between the two great communities that had so long stood apart, for unity had brought wisdom and wisdom had brought national consciousness.

OPPORTUNITIES IN BOMBAY.

They in Bombay had the opportunities and the honour to shape a wider, freer and more clear social life. Chivalry was the exquisite, though not the sole, privilege of the young and in Bombay they were not hampered by the trammels of *purdah*, their women could go outside. Then, was it not for them to set to the rest of India a lesson of chivalry translated from emotion into a great reality and making women take their rightful place in a free national life in which men and women might take their proportionate and responsible part in moulding the national life? In social matters where shall an example be looked for if not in Bombay? The position given to their women handicapped, bindered and depleted national life. Chivalry was the exquisite prerogative of youth and that translated into action was the foremost of all forces in creating national life. It was some thing that created beauty, that created glory in the world.

DISCIPLINED EUTHUSIASM.

Continuing, the speaker commended to them the individual and collective devotion of their generation to a cause. Very few possessed disciplined enthusiasms, they wasted themselves and their opportunities. Every opportunity, enthusiasm, wasted did not return. It was their duty to make good the tremendous defect—want of thoroughness. It would not do to feel a false pride, content to point out in all matters to people above the average level in some departments. It only meant that they were not able to rise above the average level themselves. It would not do in their generation merely to be academic in their patriotisms, merely to be theoretical in their enthusiasms, to create a little storm of discontent in some matters. They must be practical dreamers, real mystics, for mysticism was the essence of the Hindu religion. She wanted to preach to them the gospel of realisation, not weak, not broken, not by fits and starts, but a permanently continued, concerted effort, not isolated energies here and there, but consolidated, manifold energies, each individual according to his capacity working, but the sum total to be that they worked for the highest in their generation. Without this they could not call themselves patriots. If they did she would ask what their credentials were, their sufferings, their labour, their discipleship? What had they done to build up character, overcome selfishness, personal gain, personal renown, to typify the highest hope and the finest aspiration of their generation How were they representative of their age? Until they were so representative how could they be called patriots? Without that they would not be doing their full share towards realising their mission in life.

"THE HONOUR OF THE COUNTRY MUST BE SUSTAINED."

She saw before her representatives of all communities, all ranks, all sexes, all grades of fame and obscurity,—of fame and obscurity,—and though divided by temperament and creed, to them she would say "In you make up your minds to break down the barriers, the illusions you have made, in you there's no difference." They must feel that the honour of their generation must be sustained, the honour of their country must be maintained spotless. (Cheers.) Not one was unworthy to dream of national honour not to see it in lightning flashes but in permanent illumination. "Make this glimpse," she said, "not a glimpse but a permanent glory" a light that would make their land glorious, coming from the inmost consciousness of the human soul,—and that soul in India was the Indian soul, the sons of *Bharatamata*, who held unity, power and wisdom, who stood as the symbol of light (—) and uplifting her standard, uplifting her glory, when it might be said "The shadows are cloven, the darkness is gone, the sons of India have gained the light, the light that shines for ever in the heart of India."

Mr. Syud Hossain proposed a vote of thanks to Mrs. Naidu which was duly carried.

The President in his concluding remarks commended the lecturer's advice to them to carry out their mission in the formation of national unity. The lecturer of thousands that had gone to pay their tribute to the deceased patriot, Dadabhai Naoroji, in appreciation of his great lifework, his unselfish devotion to his Motherland. But he would ask of them what they had done to assist in the work of Dadabhai Naoroji while he lived. With the exception of some that had fought and fought in the vanguard with him, others had been indifferent or even had turned their backs upon him while he lived.

He earnestly and sincerely commended the lecturer's advice to the younger generation.

THE CASE OF NARAN KUBER.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am much obliged to you for the publication of my letter regarding the kidnapping of the boy Naran Kuber, by recruiting agents, in your paper of the 7th instant. As a result of the same, the boy is released and sent to his home in Gujerat and for which his parents, others and myself are very much grateful to you.—Yours, etc.,

BABA KRISHNA NANDAN.
C/o Mulji P. Parekh, Esq., 7th Khetwady Lane,

Official and Personal.

His Excellency held a meeting of the Executive Council at the Council Hall on Monday morning.

Their Excellencies accompanied by the Hon. Mr. J. B. Wood dined with the Hon. Mr. Curtis and Mrs. Curtis on Monday evening.

His Excellency left for Government House Bombay, after dinner on Monday evening.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Shah, Major General Leader, Major Vander Gucht, Colonel Beyts, Mr. and Mrs. Painter, Mr. Monie, Colonel Lloyd Jones, Colonel Read, Sir Frederick Sprott, Sir Sassoon David, Mr. Kindersley, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Harter, Mr. Froom and Mr. Plinston have left Government House.

The Hon. Mr. J. B. Wood arrived at Government House on Monday.

The Chief of Ichalkaranji has sent a very welcome donation of Rs. 5,000 to the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund.

Mr. K. Srinivasa Iyengar has declined the offer of the temporary judgeship of the Madras High Court. It is understood he will return to practice at the Bar.

His Honour Sir James Meston is expected at Benares on the 19th instant to open the New Hindu School building.

NEW MEMBERS OF HOME RULE LEAGUE.

The following persons joined the Indian Home Rule League (Bombay Branch) on the 16th instant:—Messrs. D. V. Vaidya, R. G. Kakia, Nagindas Bhagawandas, Hiraji Kanaji, Mohanlal G. Bhaiwala, Vithaldas Narayandas, P. G. Rajawade, Y. P. Petre, H. V. Athawale, G. S. Khandeker, V. A. Joshi, T. V. Patel, J. S. Shah, Parmanandas Dharmadas, Narbhoram Harakchand, Prabhadji Narsidas, Mulachand Damodhar, Punambhai Chanabhai, Mulaji Jagajivan, Chotalal Jayasinghbhai, Karasandas Damodhar, Jagajivan Dayal, Keshavaji Kara, Hemchand Ramaji and Chandulal Manilal.

Mr. Purshotamdas Narsidas; Mr. Jivraj Narsi Meisheri; Mr. Sobhagchand Nemchand; Dr. G. J. Mahimtura; Mr. Sunderji Devchand; Mr. Ambalal Goverdhandas; Mr. D. N. Shah; Mr. Sivabhai N. Patel; Mr. Narandas Laxmidas; Mr. R. K. Gokhere; Mr. K. T. Sunder Rao; Mr. Sudarji Raghoonath; Mr. Lakhmichand M. Doshi; Mr. Amersi Kanji; Mr. Gandhi Amritlal Lalji; Mr. F. C. Gunderia (Javeri); Mr. Ranchoddas Damodar Javeri: and in addition about 15 more members.

CONFIDENCE IN LORD HARDINGE.

AHMEDABAD HOME RULE LEAGUE.

CABLE TO THE PREMIER.

The Ahmedabad Branch of the Home Rule League sent cables to Mr. Lloyd George, and to the Secretary of State for India in the following terms. The League also wired to the Viceroy requesting his Excellency to forward the same to the Secretary of State for India:—

"Ahmedabad Home Rule League believes situation in India growing critical. Please consider seriously representations of the Bombay Presidency Association.—Magan Bhai Patel, Secretary."

ALLAHABAD RESOLUTION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 17.

At a public meeting held here with Hon. Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapur in the chair, a resolution was passed expressing resentment at the attacks made on Lord Hardinge who, the resolution said, by his courageous liberalism and rare statesmanship had won the confidence and esteem of India and whose sympathetic policy was a large measure responsible for enthusiastic rally of India to the call of the Empire at a critical hour, and recording the meeting's unabated confidence in him and demanding India should be allowed a determining voice in the judgment of his work and services in India.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION

	On 17-7-17 Rs.	Up to Date. Rs.
War Loan	200	2,41,000
War Bonds ..	2,200	8,49,275
Cash Certificates..	32,464-8	15,89,586-8
	34,664-8	26,80,061-8

NEARLY 45 CRORES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
(Delayed in transmission.)

CALCUTTA, July 16.

Applications to war loan received through the post office are as under. Figures for the post office section are up to 11th July and those for cash certificates are up to 30th June

Provinces	Cash certificates. Post office. Rs.	Rs.	Total. Rs.
Bombay	54,21,525	88,61,017	1,42,82,542
BPunjab	46,38,675	76,14,693	1,22,53,368
Central (including Central Provinces, Central India) and Rajputana	38,46,230	81,27,518	1,19,73,788
United Provinces	39,60,975	53,63,046	93,24,021
Bengal	26,55,550	49,75,074	76,30,624
Burma	12,02,975	26,13,308	38,16,283
Madras	11,69,150	16,22,633	27,91,783
Bihar and Orissa	9,98,050	18,42,307	28,40,357
Assam	2,85,700	6,63,446	9,49,146

Cash certificate figures for Bombay and Central for 3rd and 4th weeks of June not received yet. Total loan figures are Main section Rs. 38,29,58,860, Post office section Rs. 2,41,18,850, Cash certificates Rs. 4,16,88,042, Total Rs. 44,87,60,692.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"SAC".—You must send your name and address and also the name of the paper from which the extract is taken.

BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, July 18, 1917.

BOHEMIA'S FIGHT FOR FREEDOM.

The war record of the Hapsburg dynasty, with respect to the dependent nations, is even more discreditable than that of the Russian autocracy toward the little country of Finland. The new Emperor of Austria ascended the throne with a legacy few men would desire to bear, and while we would not withhold from him any of the credit that comes to him for his action in calling together the Reichsrath, his promise of special consideration to Bohemia in respect of administrative reforms, and last, his pardon to all political prisoners, we are well aware that these concessions have been granted only because of the force of circumstances. Austria is in deep waters, and the Revolution in Russia has given the people of the countries dependent on the Hapsburg Monarchy, a new hope which is expressing itself in ways that cannot be mistaken by a monarch who is certainly in closer touch with the people than was the late Emperor Francis Joseph. Then, too, there was the possibility of a separate peace with Russia, and the appearance of democratic sympathies was expected to have the effect of throwing dust into the eyes of the Russians. There is nothing in the nature of the ruling powers of Austria, which are largely German and Magyar, to give one the slightest belief that the recent actions are prompted by a genuine desire for democratic government. The declarations of the Emperor relating to political reforms were met with a declaration of unceasing opposition by the German party of the Reichsrath, and the formation of a new Austrian Cabinet unnder Dr. Von Seidler, consisting of bureaucrats, shows what are the real desires of the Austrian Government.

The Reichsrath comes to the solution of internal dissensions with soiled hands, and it will require much before the memory of even the past few years is forgotten. In the first weeks of the war many prominent people were arrested, only because they were known to be Progressives. Many were charged with high treason on the ground of what they had written or said before the war. The Deputy Klofacz, the leader of the National Socialist Party in Bohemia, was imprisoned soon after the outbreak of the war on the charge of having received a compromising postcard from Switzerland. It was afterwards proved that the postcard was sent by an Austrian *agent provocateur*. Nevertheless, M. Klofacz was kept in prison. Many other political leaders were arrested, and either put in prison or sent into exile. Men of the stamp of Deputy Dr. Keamarz, who was sentenced to death as being morally responsible for the defection of the Czech soldiers, Professor T. G. Masaryk, the man who played a prominent part in the exposure of the Agram and Friedjung trials, were brought under condemnation. No one knows how many Czecks and Slovaks have been executed for high treason in the course of the war, but the lowest estimate is between two and three thousand, many of whom were men and women of high position. Hundreds of others have had their estates confiscated. Naturally these measures have roused intense feeling in Bohemia, and this has shown itself in the passionate opposition of the Czech leaders in the recently called Reichsrath. They have begun a policy of bitter hostility to the Government, and are unanimous in their demand for an autonomous country. The Austrians may point to events during the war which proved the disloyalty of the Czechs, such as the defection of several Hungarian regiments to the Russians, the refusal to subscribe to the War Loans, the studied indifference to the victories of the Central Powers, the fact that not a single Czech residing abroad, has returned to join the colours, the assistance given by many Czechs in frustrating the German campaign of outrage in America, but these are but the symptoms of a deep discontent which goes back through many years.

Bohemia has always claimed to be an independent country, and though she was forced by the nature of circumstances to solicit the help of the Hapsburg kind to resist the Turkish menace, she made it clear that she was not prepared to become a subject nation. But the Hapsburg Monarchy soon began to curtail and suppress the national liberties of the Czechs and to Germanise the country. At one time it seemed as if the whole nation and its language was about to be completely wiped out under the Germanising and centralising policy of Ferdinand the second and his successors, but at the end of the eighteenth century, a great change swept over the country, and from 1848 this revival took definite political shape. At Prague, the capital city, was held the first political meeting for over two centuries, and the Czechs demanded the restitution of their ancient liberties. After the granting of the Bohemian Charter, there was a period of liberty. But it was soon followed by one of reaction under Bach. In 1859 the dynasty was forced to concede parliamentary government to Bohemia, and in 1860 a new Constitution was proclaimed, a Constitution, however, of such a nature that all the non-German nationalities objected to it. It has been claimed that the Austrian Emperor broke more treaties than any other ruler, and his record is certainly far from being a creditable one. The Hapsburg Emperor feared an attack by Prussia after her great victory over the French in 1870, and he pledged himself to acknowledge the autonomy of Bohemia, and to be crowned her king. But this promise was never fulfilled, and the Czechs replied by refusing to attend the Central Parliament and the payment of taxes. Persecution and terrorism followed. Later a compromise was agreed upon, and on receiving their promise to send representatives to the Reichsrath, he acknowledged their constitutional rights. Before the war there was a disposition on the part of the Government to make various concessions to this spirit, but it has met with little success, for both the German and Magyar elements are strongly opposed to any movement in this direction. In 1897 Count E. Trafe succeeded in persuading the representatives of Bohemia to take part in the deliberations of the Austrian Parliament at Vienna, and the consent of the Bohemians was given on the distinct understanding that such a proceeding did not affect their opinion that Bohemia, Moldavia and Silesia should by rights constitute a separate state. Though attempts were made to permit of the Bohemian language being used, they were unavailing. Since the outbreak of the war Bohemians have had sufficient evidence to be convinced that the intentions of the paramount party in Austria is against her realisation of her aspirations. They know perfectly well that the declaration of war against Serbia was against the whole Slav world. From the beginning of the war they have had no opportunity of presenting their sufferings to the world through the Parliament for the late Emperor and his advisers were afraid to call it together. Their own Parliament, the Bohemian Diet, has been closed since 1907, and the censorship of the Austrian Government has been so strict that very little news of the actual state of affairs has leaked out. Everything points to a passionate fight by the Czeck and Slovac representatives to obtain, if not complete independence, at least such a measure of autonomy as shall completely guard their rights. And it is equally certain that the German and Magyar elements will spare no efforts in thwarting their efforts, and whatever concessions are granted will be the result of absolute necessity.

"THE DANGER OF SECRECY."

The present war is being waged, as the responsible exponents of the aims of the Allied countries have often insisted and as we all believe, to make democracy safe. Now, freedom being the basis on which a real democracy must be founded, it is interesting and instructive speculation as to how far freedom must be curtailed during the continuance of the war. No reasonable man will, of course, complain, on abstract grounds, of some curtailment of freedom during war-time. The important point is to recognise the limitation of that restriction to proportions that may be deemed essential on considerations of national urgency. Liberty has been the breath of life to every Englishman throughout the centuries and it is, therefore, not a little surprising that he should have, in his own country, submitted to restrictions on his liberty in various ways during these three years of war with the cheerfulness that he has displayed. And this is the more astonishing inasmuch as, in this very readiness to sacrifice old habit for a national end there is, as the "Manchester Guardian" points out in recent article entitled "The Danger of Secrecy," a real element of danger. "Our liberties," the journal says, "rest on a delicate balance of understandings and precedents, and when once this balance is overset there is no saying what the result may be. The old rule has gone, and there is no ascertained rule to take its place. Hence there may be thrown away along with the liberties that are for the moment harmful others that are innocent and some which are precious for the cause of the war itself." Of the latter none is more precious, as every right-thinking and far-seeing man will agree, than "the right of knowledge and the liberty of discussion,"—and none, unfortunately, has been more seriously restricted. The necessity of preventing the enemy from obtaining information that would be of value to him, clearly requires some restrictions on the press in war-time. That necessitates the setting-up of the mechanism of a press consorship which means, in practice, the making of some official or other responsible for every publication which may be taken as bearing on the war. How this mechanism works is well described by the "Manchester Guardian:

> The official naturally takes his responsibility seriously, for he is held to account if he passes anything which is judged by his critics, with however little justification, as likely to be of service to the enemy. Under this head may come expression of opinion. Suppose an important newspaper, or even an unimportant one, expresses the desire that the war should soon come to an end; is it not open to a German paper to obtain a copy of the article and make use of it as an expression of war weariness in the Allied countries? There is no conceivable utterance of a public man or a public writer which might not be wrested by the enemy to use of this kind. If a paper advocates moderation at the peace settlement its attitude can be taken as evidence of yielding, and equally if it advocates blood and thunder and the eventual partition of Germany it may be used to stimulate German patriotism and prove at once the necessity of justice and resistance to the death. If this use of British newspapers is feared, the only consistent course would be to prevent the publication of anything whatever—that is to say, to debar a people which is still self-governed from interchange of ideas and informing itself as to what is going on.

Such a drastic course of debarring the English people from interchange of ideas has, of course, not been taken—and could not be taken. But what is perhaps of far greater importance during the continuance of a world-wide war, the frank exchange of opinion with the Allies has been to an appreciable extent restricted. The ban on the foreign circulation of the "Nation" is the most glaring case in point. The gravest aspect of this ban is that while "everything that is most bellicose in England is allowed to go abroad, everything likely to repel the American people, all Jingoism, all nationalism, all advocacy of territorial claims, everything that still makes some Americans reluctant to share in the fight, all, in a word, that can handicap the efforts of Washington is allowed free circulation." Americans are prevented from reading the "Nation," that is, "from entering into frank discussion with a part of the English press which has seemed to understand America and to have fostered the alliance between the two countries." Similarly, besides concealing from the Russian democracy the welcome given by the "Nation" to the latter, it seems probable, the "Manchester Guardian" continues, that there are causes at work interfering at other points with the free circulation of expression of British sympathy with the Russian cause and that it is this which goes far to explain the attitude of suspicion which the Russian people have adopted towards the Western Allies:

> "A considerable part of the British press is more Governmental than the Government, more Conservative than official Conservatism. And this press is allowed to stand for England in the Russian mind, and it does not seem to occur to its editors, nor to any censor, that more harm can be done by the manifestation of an insular spirit treating Russian affairs from the English point of view than by any advocacy of democratic principles. To the official censor certain words and phrases become taboo."

And yet there never was a moment when a free, frank, and public interchange of opinion by the Allies, in the interests of the cause for which they are fighting, was more necessary than now. The war has not dragged its weary length for three years to no purpose. A silent but significant change has gradually come over the spirit of the belligerent nations. As a writer recently pointed out:

> Moral factors have to be reckoned with even more than material factors, and the impatience of the world with the appalling destruction of human life and the waste of human effort is daily becoming more widespread. The Russian revolution has given an impetus to this moral revolt, and what we are witnessing is the insurgence of peoples against the blind fate that has them at its mercy.

The comparative synchronism of America's entry into the War and the Russian Revolution has not been a mere accident. Both these events have been the heralds of a new era, whose most important contribution will be a new popular diplomacy that, cutting across the method of the old diplomacy, takes its stand, irrespective of military gains or losses, on unalterable principles of equity and a definite plan of world-settlement. The Russians, for instance, have abjured annexations and all other manifestations of "the old power-politics." "What could be more stupid," asks the "Manchester Guardian,"

> than to go on with eyes shut and nose in the air as if nothing had occurred? What can be more certain than this: that if an inspiration is to win the war, it is the democratic idea that must be that inspiration? What can be more urgent than the discovery of methods by which the democratic idea is to be applied to the unravelling of the tangled skein? And how can this discovery be made except by free, unfettered discussion between the parties concerned? Liberty may have had its practical dangers when we were allied with a tyrant, but now we are all free peoples together it is the restriction of liberty which is most dangerous to harmony of feeling and unity of action."

Notes of the Day.

Sir James Meston on the Situation.

Sir James Meston made a notably interesting speech before the U. P. Legislative Council yesterday. It was courteous and conciliatory, and to that extent in refreshing contrast with the censorious and domineering tone of similar pronouncements by his confreres elsewhere. Sir James, however, would have been more convincing if he were a shade less diplomatic. While he had the frankness to admit that there is to-day in the public life of the country "a note of suspicion and mistrust such as I have never heard before during my service in this country," he does not, we regret to say, maintain the same candid outspokenness in the rest of his statement. "There seemed to be a fear," he said, "that the Government was in some way preparing a policy of reaction." Surely Sir James should know by now that that is an excessive understatement of the facts of the case. Unhappily it is no longer a question of "preparing" a policy of reaction. The Government have left the people no room for doubt that they have in fact embarked on a policy of reaction, and it is this circumstance which is responsible for the prevailing "note of suspicion and mistrust" which according to Sir James is unprecedented in his more than thirty years' experience of this country.

Who is to Blame?

We entirely agree with Sir James Meston that, "we ought all to be pulling together, to-day," and that "the excitement and restlessness of India was doing the country no good." But it seems to us that every single argument of his in support of those views ought to be addressed to the Government of India and his Provincial confreres rather than to any one else. It is not the people who are responsible for the seething unrest manifest to-day but Government. The credit of raising a whirlwind out of the wholly placid atmosphere of Southern India is exclusively Lord Pentland's. In other parts of the country statesmen like Sir Michael O'Dwyer, Mr. W. M. Hailey, Sir Benjamin Robertson, and Lord Ronaldshay have ably aided his efforts. And their labours have apparently been blessed with the silent support of his Excellency Lord Chelmsford. So far as Sir James Meston is concerned we heartily welcome his assurances. "He personally regarded it as certain," said Sir James, "that the goal lay in the direction in which the gaze of India's people was turning." Rather vague and distant optimism, you may say, but a tremendous advance all the same on "Put all thoughts of Self-Government entirely out of your mind!" We would fain believe that Sir James' statement marks the dawn of returning sense in the counsels of the bureaucracy.

New Russia and Persia.

Little is heard nowadays of happenings in Persia. But it is not surprising that the Russian Revolution which has raised great hopes in most other parts of the world should have had the same effect in Persia also. Thus the Paris correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" stated in mail week on good authority that the Russian revolution has been hailed with joy in Persia and it is confidently believed there that it will have a happy effect on the future of that much-enduring country. It is time (the correspondent says) that some attention should be given to Persian affairs. The fact that Persia has suffered terribly from the war is probably far from being realised by the British people. Her territory has been made a battlefield. The Persian Government has throughout the war maintained an attitude of neutrality—benevolent to the Allies. The Persian population has provisioned the Russian army in return for a promise on the part of the Russian Government that reparation should be made after the war for all damage to life and property. For the fulfilment of that promise, made by the old Russian regime, the Persians look to the Allies and to new Russia in particular.

Jain Literary Conference.

Conferences of religions are common enough in the West, but they have yet to appeal to India as a whole. Any beginning in the matter, therefore, made by an Indian community, deserves encouragement. The Jain community, one of the wealthiest in India, though numerically one of the least, is to be congratulated on the very successful conference which it held in 1914 in Jodhpur, Rajputana, under the patronage of the Hon. Sir Elliot Colvin. A copy of the illustrated report has just reached us. The assembling of the conference was evidently due to the tireless energy of one of the foremost Jain scholars in India, Shastravishared Jainachherya Shree Vijay Dharmasuri, A.M.A.S.B. The outstanding feature of the report is an exceedingly interesting discourse by Professor Herman Jacobi who deals with several Jain texts, Sanskrit and Prakrit, which are hardly known and which are of absorbing interest to students of comparative religion. Such is the Paumacariya or the Jain Ramayana by Vimala Suri for instance. It is the oldest Prakrit Kavya preserved to us. By the ingenious detection of a reference to Greek astrological terms the professor infers that either the reference is an interpolation or that the book, as a whole, is a production of later than the third century A.D. Another work embodies stories of sea voyages made by the Hindus in the ninth century when obviously they had no objection to crossing the ocean. The collection of these romantic tales of the same genre as the "Arabian Nights," and in some instances their model, furnishes us interesting information regarding the maritime commerce, navigation in general and the perils of the ocean before the days of steam.

The Middle Ages in India.

The picture of Indian social life depicted in them, on the other hand, affords us a peep into the flourishing Middle Ages of India. Incidentally the professor lays stress on the now well-established fact that all the non-Brahmanic religious reformers, like Mahavira and the Buddha eschewed the polished Sanskrit, cultivated only by the literati, and preached to the masses in the vernaculars. The Jain Prakrit literature boasts of fine allegorical literature fully comparable with, for instance, Banyan's "Pilgrims' Progress." Quite a thousand years ago, the Indian vehicle of thought was either one of the principal vernaculars or Sanskrit written in a style of limpid simplicity scorned by the later school of pedantic pandits. The contributions to the report are in Gujarati, Hindi and English. Some of the Hindi essays like that on the Sources of History in Jain literature by Muniraj Vidyayijavaji, display original research. We would refer the interested reader to the pages of the report itself for a valuable Paper by Dr. Vincent Smith on "Archæological Research as a Jain duty"; on the contribution by the Italian savant Tessitory who has recently brought to light hidden treasures of old Gujarati; and the brief article by Dr. Thomas of India Office Library on "Jain Studies, a Desideratum." The book has several photographs, including those of Sir Elliot Colvin, Dr. Tessitory and Dr. Thomas. It is to be wished that for the credit of Indian scholarship and editorship of such valuable literary reports in general such notes as the one at page 95 were given the attention intended by the author.

THE STUDENTS' CIRCLE

The following Resolution has been passed by the Managing Committee of the Students' Circle:—

> "Resolved that the Managing Committee of the Students' Circle desire to express their sense of profound loss which the cause of India has suffered by the death of the veteran patriot, Dadabhai Naoroji, who for more than fifty years served his Country with selfless devotion; and desire to convey to the family of the deceased's statesman their heartfelt condolences in their great bereavement. The name of Dadabhai Naoroji and his great example will inspire for ever the rising generations of his fellow-countrymen to patriotic service for the Motherland."

BRILLIANT FRENCH VICTORY ON MONT HAUT.

STRUGGLE FOR MORONVILLERS HEIGHTS.

ENEMY COMPLETELY NON-PLUSSED.

PROJECT OF A MASSED ASSAULT FORESTALLED.

MAGNIFICENT DASH BY FRENCH INFANTRY.

FIGHTING IN A SEA OF BLINDING SMOKE.

ALL OBJECTIVES GAINED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 16.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 17.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters wiring on July 15th says:—Yesterday evening while flags were waving and rockets blazing all over France in honour of the National Fete, the battle for the view-points on the Champagne front was renewed on the Moronvillers heights, the chain of five flat-topped hills linked by high saddles which dominates the eastern sector of the battlefield from Nogent l'Abesse to the further bank of the Suippe The highest point of it is Mont Haut, nearly a thousand feet, which is flanked on the east by the Teton and the Casque and on the west by Mont Blond and Mont Cornillet.

The first great battle in April brought the French over the crest of a group but except for Mont Cornillet, the whole of which the French have held for some time, the northern slopes of the chain remained in the hands of the Germans, who have obstinately clung on just below the crests in the hope of regaining them by a lucky dash, and at two points, namely on the saddle between Mont Blond and Mont Haut they have held strong positions giving at least partial views over the French side of the battlefield below. The Germans had brought three divisions into their line and in anticipation of an attack, which was to be made on the whole five mile front, they carried out much work on their shelters and trenches to the north, in which the attacking battalions and reserves were massed for an assault. The most difficult part of the enterprise was the capture of Mont Haut and this was to be entrusted to the Hanoverian division, who had specially rehearsed for it. The Germans whose artillery had been strongly reinforced furiously bombarded the French positions night and day until the signal for assault should be given at eight in the evening. The objectives of the attacking battalions were carefully restricted; an advance of 300 yards on a front of 600 was ordered on the Teton. During three or four hours preceding the attack the ground on both sides of the dividing crests received as severe shelling as so limited an area has ever received in war.

BOMBARDMENT REACHES PITCH OF INSANE VIOLENCE.

The Germans poured avalanches of high explosive on the French positions on Mont Blond while the French swept the German works the crest with tornadoes of fire. The bombardment reached the pitch of insane violence an hour before the attack. The crests and the slopes of Mont Blond and Mont Haut smoked as if all the fires of the Hades were breaking through. Clouds of mingled smoke and dust hung in the air in solid banks and curtains of smoke kept leaping up behind the crest-line where French shells were bursting over the German trenches. It was scarcely conceivable that men could live in that hideous turmoil still less that they should coolly await an order to leave the remains of their shelters to dash through the midst of it.

When the moment came they made one bound of it. Nothing could be seen of the French waves of assault in the hurricane of shell-bursts but the news was flashed back within half an hour that the French infantry had taken the whole of their objectives on the saddle tween Mont Blond and Mont Haut, besides a position on Mont Haut itself in from three to six minutes. The panicky outburst of German rockets and red and yellow light-signals from behind the crest immediately after the attack revealed the progress the French were making. The Boche was calling for help with fireworks.

The French General commanding afterwards described the battle from an observer's point of view as the Fourteenth of July firework-show. This was justified because during the whole battle the evening sky was continually lit up by rockets and flares of all sorts and colours showing that the Boche was hard-pressed and desperately in need of reinforcements and more artillery support.

WEIRD SIGHTS ON HILL SLOPES.

Meanwhile the French departure trenches on the slopes of Mont Blond were being transformed into a sea of milky vapour in which even the shellbursts were invisible. What resembled serpents of white smoke with heads of fire wandered methodically to and fro across the battlefied dragging after them a thickening cloud of woolly vapour made of their own expanding bodies which gradually hid the ground as effectively as if the roof had been built over it.

The Germans evidentiy felt the loss of vision keenly and five of their sausage-balloons" appeared on the sky-line extraordinarily low and so close that a special squadron of German aeroplanes had to be sent out to protect them. Taking all risks they hung in the sky for over an hour going down hurriedly when a French aeroplane got near them. It was a last desperate effort to see what the French were doing in a sea of smoke but they could have made out nothing. Several hundred prisoners were captured, three hundred within an hour on Mont Blond alone. The first enemy counter-attack was made within two hours but failed completely. The French at present hold their gains intact and the German plan for the recapture of the Moronvillers Heights has been successfully forestalled through capture or destruction of the enemy's departure line.

ATTEMPT NEAR ST. QUENTIN FAILS.

FRENCH TROOPS' INDOMITABLE ENERGY AND TENACITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 16.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 17.

This afternoon's French communiqué says:—

After the bombardment the enemy carried out a series of coups-de-main between the Somme and the Aisne. An attempt south-east of St. Quentin, west of Allemant, failed under our fire. An attack by several detachments on our small posts south of Corbeny was completely repulsed after a very lively fighting. We made progress south of Ailles and took prisoners.

After very violent bombardment in the region of Mont Haut and the Teton large forces of Germans attacked the positions we captured on the 14th inst. Our troops resisted with indomitable energy and tenacity the enemy who was greatly superior in numbers. Enemy efforts against the Teton were unsuccessful. The assailants who suffered very heavy losses were unable to break into our lines. Obstinate fighting took place throughout the night on Mont Haut. The enemy who at first succeeded in retaking the greater part of the captured ground was driven back by brilliant counterattacks and at present only some portions of the trenches remain in his hands.

COMPLETE ENEMY DEFEAT AT MONT HAUT.

THREE DETATCHMENT ANNIHILATED.

RHEIMS STILL BEING BOMBARDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., July 17.

Last night's French communiqué said:—In the Champagne fighting which began during the night at Mont Haut ended in a complete defeat of the Germans, who despite most violent efforts were unable to recapture the ground won on July 14th. These attacks were murderous for the enemy who launched three waves of assaullt. Our fire mowed down two and one penetrated our lines after a fierce conflict which lasted till daybreak. Our troops annihilated these detachments and regained possession of all the ground won.

Sixteen hundred shells were thrown into Rheims where artillery bombardment has been very lively.

AERIAL ACTIVITY IN ADRIATIC.

ITALIAN MACHINES BOMB POLA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ROME, July 16.
Recd. 8-10 p.m. July 17.

Aerial activity had increased in the Adriatic. Italian machines bombed Pola on Friday and Saturday attacking the enemy destroyers while eighteen machines yesterday bombed Durazzo. All returned safely.

BRITISH OFFENSIVE.

SUCCESSFUL RAID NEAR VERMELLES.

SLIGHT ADVANCE NORTH-EAST OF MESSINES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 16.
Recd. 12-30 P.m., July 17

Field-Marshal Haig to-night says:—We made a successful raid east of Vermelles. We slightly advanced our line north-east of Messines. Hostile artillery firing increased south-west of Lens and in the neighbourhood of Armentieres.

We brought down three enemy aeroplanes. Three of ours are missing.

SUCCESSFUL NAVAL AIR-RAID ON ZEEBRUGGE.

SOLWAY WORKS AND RAILWAYS ETC BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., July 17.

The Admiralty states that naval aeroplanes last night dropped several tons of bombs on the Solway works at Zeebrugge, the railway junctions and sidings at Ostend, the sidings and dumps at Middlekerke, the railway junction at Thourout and the motor transport convoys and the railway sidings at Lightervelde. All our machines returned.

SINKING OF VANGUARD.

804 PERISH

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 16.
Recd. 8-10 p.m., July 17.

Eight hundred and four perished on the Vanguard.

PREMIER IN AUDIENCE OF THE KING.

CONFERENCE WITH MINISTERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 16.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 17.

Mr. Lloyd George had a long audience of the King to-day after which he conferred with many of the Ministers at Downing Street.

IRISH CONVENTION.

MEETS ON JULY 25.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 16.
Recd. 8-10 p.m. July 17.

It is announced in Dublin that the Irish Convention will meet on July 25th. Mr. Duke will preside pending the appointment of the Chairman by the Convention.

MR. GINNELL RETIRES FROM WESTMINSTER.

TO DEVOTE HIMSELF TO SINNFEINISM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 16.
Recd. 8-10 p.m., July 17.

Mr. Ginnell, M. P., told a Sinnfein demonstration at Mullingar that he was retiring from Westminster to devote himself to Sinnfeinism in Ireland.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

TO BE INCREASED BY ½ A CROWN WEEKLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 16.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 17.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law stated that the old-age pensions would be increased by half a crown weekly.

CHANGING THE NAME OF ROYAL HOUSE.

THE KING TO MEET PRIVY COUNCILLORS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 16.
Recd. 12-30 P.m., July 17.

The King has convened a special meeting of Privy Council to-morrow with the object of carrying out the intention which His Majesty has already expressed of changing the name of the Royal House. The new name will be duly proclaimed.

ITALIAN SUCCESS NEAR HILL 247.

275 PRISONERS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 16.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., July 17.

A wireless Italian official communiqué says:—We took 275 prisoners in a successful raid south-east of Hill 247 on the Jamiano front.

WHY BETHMANN-HOLLWEG RESIGNED.

PROJECT OF INTERMEDIARY COMMITTEE THROWN OUT.

POLICY OF "NO ANNEXATIONS" OPPOSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 16.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., July 17.

Reuter learns from Holland that the German political crisis culminated after Bethmann-Hollweg had proposed the constitution of a body consisting of members of the Reichstag which should act as intermediary between the Reichstag and the Government. Bavaria agreed but Austria though not politically concerned frowned on the project.

The Kaiser, the Crown Prince, Hindenburg and Ludendorff opposed the policy of no annexations but Hollweg insisted on it and Bavaria and Austria persisted in a demand for it. Then Hollweg resigned.

BETHMANN-HOLLWEG'S SERVICES.

THE KAISER'S APPRECIATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Buly 16.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 17.

The Kaiser has written to Bethmann-Hollweg saying that he has decided with a heavy heart to grant his request and relieve him of the office which he has discharged for eight years with eminent loyalty, placing his brilliant powers and personality at the service of the Crown and the country. In most grievous times that have ever befallen Germany, the Kaiser says, in which decisions of paramount importance have had to be taken, you have stood, by my side with counsel and aid. It is my heart's desire to thank you most cordially for your faithful service.

DR. MICHAELLIS A "DARK HORSE."

ENCOMIUM BY CONSERVATIVE PRESS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, July 16.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 17.

Dr. Michaelis remains dark horse but the fact that Conservative papers praise the appointment of a vigorous personality of great firmness seems to indicate that he is approved by them. His first speech in the Reichstag is eagerly awaited.

NATIONAL PEACE DEMONSTRATION.

INTENDED INTRODUCTION IN REICHSTAG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 16.
Recd. 8-10 p.m., July 17.

According to the "Vorwaerts" the majority of the Reichstag intends introducing at the earliest opportunity what is described as a national peace demonstration in the form of a resolution affirming that the German people as declared on 4th August 1914, does not desire conquests, but is fighting for liberty, independence and integrity of territory; that it desires a peace of conciliation and lasting reconciliation with all people, with economic peace and freedom of the seas. Nevertheless, Germany will fight until the Allies cease threatening her and her allies with conquests.

REICHSTAG PARTIES' PEACE FORMULA.

ACCEPTED BEFORE CHANGE IN CHANCELLORSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, July 17.
Recd. 8-10 p.m., July 17.

Dr. Michaelis was present yesterday at a conference with Hindenburg, Ludendorff and representatives of the Centre, Progressives and Socialists. It is pointed out that the peace formula of the Reichstag parties was adopted before the change in the Chancellorship was known. The Reichstag has now accepted the change which means a triumph for the militarists.

EQUAL RIGHTS TO AUSTRIAN NATIONALITIES.

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED BY CONSTITUTIONAL METHODS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, July 16.
Recd. 8-10 p.m. July 17.

A telegram from Vienna says the Premier addressing the Constitution Committee, promised that the problem of giving equal rights to all Austrian nationalities should be solved by constitutional methods. He said that this would deprive their enemies of the pretext for interfering in the domestic affairs of Austria and thus would be a step on the road to peace.

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

ATTACKS ON KALUSZ REPULSED.

FIGHT FOR LODZIANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 16.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., July 17.

A Russian official communiqué says:—North-east of Kalusz we repulsed the German attacks made with the object of throwing us back on the Lomnica. We drove the Austrians after a severe engagement out of the village of Lodziany but the arrival of enemy reserves and great losses among our officers compelled us to retire slightly to the eastern end of Lodziany.

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

GENERAL BRUSILOFF'S REPLY TO FIELD-MARSHAL HAIG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 16.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 17.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters states that General Brusiloff replying to Field-Marshal Haig's congratulations says:—I hope our Army which is fighting for the freedom of Russia and oppressed nations will gain from its first successes fresh incentive which with the help of our glorious Allies will lead to victory.

BRILLIANT RUSSIAN CAPTURES IN JULY.

35,809 MEN AND 834 OFFICERS TAKEN PRISONERS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 16.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 17.

A wireless Russian official communiqué says:—We captured in yesterday's battle 16 officers and 900 Austrians and Germans and a number of machine guns.

Our captures between July 1st and 13th amounted to 834 officers, 35,809 men, 93 guns, 28 trench mortars, 403 machine guns, 43 minethrowers, 45 bomb mortars, three fire throwers, two aeroplanes and other material.

GERMAN COMMUNIQUE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 16.
Recd. 8-10 p.m., July 17.

A German communiqué speaks of lively fighting at Riga and south of Dvinsk.

A RUSSIAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC.

M. KERENSKY FORESHADOWS FORMATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 16.
Recd. 8-10 p.m., July 17.

A telegram from Kieff says, the War Minister M. Kerensky, addressing the representatives of Ukraine peasants, foreshadowed the creation of a Russian federal republic.

CHANGES IN RUSSIAN CABINET.

RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, July 16.
Recd. 8-10 p.m. July 17.

The Minister of Finance, Shingareff and of Education, Manouiloff, and of Public Assistance, Prince Shakhovskoy have resigned.

Protopopovitch has been appointed Minister of Commerce and Tcharnousky, Minister of Public Instruction.

"NO CONFIDENCE" IN CHANCELLOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, July 16.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

The "Lokal Anzieger" says that the national liberal deputies have unanimously passed a vote of no confidence in the Chancellor.

M. Marcel Hutin says it is confirmed that Hindenburg and Ludendorff have arrived on the eastern front and relieved General Bochm Ermolli of his command.

The Russians captured many officers at Kalusz.

Col. Rousset writing in "Petit Parisian" call the loss on the Yser an annoying incident, but he has no doubt that it will be soon discontinued.

German correspondents say that the bombardment between the Dornawatra and Jablonica pass suggests that an infantry attack is imminent.

Lord Grenard who was recently at Salonika stated in the House of Lords that he visited every hospital there, Attention given to the sick and the wounded at Salonika was at least equal to that given anywhere else. Lord Derby stated that owing to attacks on hospital ships the majority of hospitals had been shifted from Malta to Salonika.

MESOPOTAMIA DEBATE.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON'S INDICTMENT.

"INCOMPETENCE OF MANAGEMENT."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 16.
Recd. 5 p.m., July 17.

Lord George Hamilton in a letter to "The Times" objects to Mr. Balfour's statement in the House of Commons that the Mesopotamia Commission is on its trial. He accuses the Attorney-General of flagrant misrepresentation and mis-statement with a view to disparaging the Commission and declares that not a single one of the Commissioners' findings has been impugned in spite of all the speeches made.

INCOMPETENCE OF MANAGEMENT.

Lord George Hamilton adds:—"The Commission's investigations showed that the rank and file of the British and the Indian armies never fought better than in Mesopotamia. On the other hand, it was difficult to exaggerate the incompetence of management. We declined to pillory the soldiers and leave those above immune from blame and it is because we included the latter that there is such an outcry among those so impugned."

Lord George Hamilton proceeds to ask how long the policy of muddling through which means needless loss of thousands of best fighting men is to go on. without protest. He says that the narrative of the campaign has stirred the public to the quick and the demand of a section of the press for disciplinary action was temporarily acquiesced in by the Government. But the Commission did not suggest such punishment and, as the Chairman of the Commission, he never contemplated that the Government could take any action, with one exception, as regards the military men impugned, beyond placing them on half-pay.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF A CIVILIAN HEAD.

He praised Mr. Chamberlain for establishing a precedent that during the war, the civilian head of a department cannot divest himself of responsibilities.

Lord George Hamilton concludes that the new tribunal could only be used in four military cases if they were re-opened and it is obviously wholly incompetent to deal with the cases of the present and past Cabinet ministers. "Let Parliament drop this useless and fantastic innovation and waste of time which its discussion entails and give its attention to those reforms of the Indian administration the urgency of which is so clearly shown by our report."

Viscount Goschen in a letter to "The Times" appeals to all to put aside any feeling of bitterness or a desire for revengeful measures in connection with Mesopotamia.

LORD CREWE'S VIEW OF TRUE CAUSES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, July 17.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—

In the Mesopotamia debate in the House of Lords Lord Crewe stated that all our calamities were due to faulty information received from Egypt regarding the military value of the Turkish army and the probable action of the Arabs which were both miscalculated. He did not see that Mr. Chamberlain, after having secured the despatch of a force larger than the military authorities in England and on the spot without a single exception declared to be sufficient for the advance to Baghdad, could possibly have vetoed the advance.

LORD LANSDOWNE ON DIVISION OF RESPONSIBILITY.

Lord Lansdowne stated that General Sir John Nixon's plan for the advance on Bagdad was submitted to everyone who had the right to express an opinion and the verdict was virtually unanimous. The man on the spot was straining at the leash anxious to reach Baghdad and the high authorities refused their consent until they were satisfied that the attempt would not be attended by undue risks. All war was waged for political reasons and it was for the politician to find the policy and for the soldier to say whether it could be carried out without undue risks. It was the politician's duty to satisfy themselves that the military had been consulted and had been guaranteed the force for which they stipulated. When it came to questions of equipment, transport and drafts, the politician's responsibility became much less distinct. It was conceivable that Lord Kitchener might have worked the Indian military system. As the abolition of the supply member left it but under men of very different calibre, it was predestined to ignominious failure. It would be a great mistake to drive the Government from Simla where work was done that Europeans found it very difficult to face in the plains.

LORD ISLINGTON BLAMES THE SYSTEM.

Lord Islington expressed the opinion that the responsibility for the unhappy business must be shared by the three Governments and all parties. Individuals were but the creatures and servants of a system which must be put right.

MESOPOTAMIA REPORT.

GOVERNMENT'S INTENTION TO BE ANNOUNCED ON WEDNESDAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 16.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 17.

Mr. Bonar Law said in the House of Commons that the Government's intentions with regard to the Mesopotamia Report would be announced on Wednesday.

SIR JAMES MESTON IN U. P. COUNCIL.

INDIA'S ADVANCE TOWARDS GREATER FREEDOM.

"NO OCCASION FOR GLOOMY PORTENTS."

"COUNTRY'S RESTLESSNESS DOES NO GOOD."

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, July 17.

At the Legislative Council here to-day, Sir James Meston made an interesting statement with regard to his visit and that of the Indian representatives to England. He expected great things from the deliberations of the Conference. Sir James Meston emphasized that those who direct the affairs of India were not hostile, but favourable to her advance towards greater freedom in her national life. "In recent political meetings and writings and in the conversation of Indian friends who pay me the compliment of speaking freely to my officers and myself," he said "there is a note of suspicion and mistrust such as I have never heard before during my service in this country." There seemed to be a fear, he said, that the Government was in some way preparing a policy of reaction. Certain measures that had been taken in other parts of India combined with the supposed reluctance to make any pronouncement about constitutional reform, were read as being gloomy portents. There was no occasion for any such assumption. Past history showed the great purposes of the British rule and he personally regarded it as certain that the goal lay in the direction in which the gaze of India's people was turning. On this point, he said, that, so far as it seemed possible without infringing on the confidence of private conversations, he had thought of saying more. But he found that his own personal evidence is no longer called for in view of the declaration by Mr. Chamberlain in the House of Commons on Friday last that the Imperial Government is giving careful attention to Indian suggestions regarding political reforms in India and that a statement on the subject would soon be possible. He confessed he shared the anxiety of those who watched the present state of affairs, because the excitement and restlessness of India was doing the country no good and might unless kept within bounds, detrimentally affect her good name. "We ought" he said "all to be pulling together, to-day, if we believe that the world for which our King-Emperor and his allies are fighting will be a better world for all of us, than a world which would be dominated by German culture and Prussian sabres. But we are not pulling together and we are not doing nearly all that we could do or what we could do, or what I believe every loyal Indian gentleman would wish us to be doing for the prosecution of the war, and it is for these reasons that I am anxious."

He pointed out that there were many ways in which Indians could help and in conclusion stated that the province was now invited to make a very much larger contribution of voluntary recruits than it had hitherto done. He asked the council as also every one in the province to help the Empire in this great cause.

Several business resolutions were then moved and lost. Among them there was one by the Hon. Mr. Gokaran Nath Misra asking for the appointment of several men from the educated middle class on the committee which was recently appointed by the Government to enquire into the condition of District Boards in these provinces. Mr. Pim opposed the resolution which was withdrawn.

The Council adjourned till to-morrow.

HOME RULE PROPAGANDA.

ALLAHABAD CITIZENS' RESOLVE.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, July 17.

The Hon. Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru presided last evening at a public meeting under the auspices of the Home Rule League to protest against the recent internments and to reaffirm their intention of carrying on the Home Rule propaganda. The President reiterated that the agitation was not a storm which would blow over and they would pursue their objects with determination.

"TH IMMORTAL FORTY."

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 16.

Twelve more Zemindars and landholders have signified their approval of the protest issued two weeks ago by some Zemindars against the Home Rule movement.

FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 17.

In the Indian Football Association Challenge Shield tournament, the third round opened this evening. Tenth Middlesex were opposed to Scottish Rifles on Calcutta ground, frequent showers during the day rendering it heavy. The play opened in sensational fashion, the Middlesex obtaining a goal within a minute of start. Scottish Rifles had the better of the exchanges, but three of their best shots were stopped by Lyon, Middlesex goal-keeper.

In the other game Combined British Infantry after one sided match secured five goals against Chinsurah Sporting Club.

INTERNMENT DAY CELEBRATION.

PROCESSIONS NOT ALLOWED IN MADRAS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 17.

In connection with the contemplated public meetings and processions celebrating the internment day of Mrs. Besant and her two co-workers, the Commissioner of Police has intimated to the organisers that the processions will not be allowed.

CAWNPORE LEAGUE CELEBRATES INTERNMENT DAY.

(From a Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, July 17.

The Cawnpore Home Rule League held a special meeting on the internment day, the 16th instant, Prof. Deviprasad Shukla presided. The protest against the Madras internments was strongly reiterated, being put from the chair. A resolution of strong resentment for the attacks on Lord Hardinge, and of sincere appreciation of his sympathetic and statesmanlike viceroyalty was proposed by Babu Narainprasad Nigam, pleader, and was seconded by Babu Jainarainprasad Bajpai, and was carried unanimously. Mr. Paranjpe, the League Secretary, placed before the meeting a scheme for continuous propoganda work. It was resolved to commemorate the internment day by a meeting and to arrange the programme for every month's work. A publication fund for vernacular literature on Home Rule was opened, Mr. Paranjpe contributing Rs. 100. The Swadeshi Vow was arranged separately a member opening the Swadeshi stores. Great enthusiasm prevailed. New members were enlisted.

MEETING AT BELGAUM.

(From a Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, July 17.

The local Home Rule League held yesterday, a public meeting to observe the Internment Day. Mr. Deshpande presided. The Hon. Mr. Belvi observed that the leaders' internment was equivalent, to the internment of the self-Government, agitation. "Be not deceived," he said, "by bureaucratic attempts at division between Home Rulers and Congressmen." They must work hard now or never and express sympathy by subscribing to the internment fund. The proper way of observing this day was to carry, the Swadeshi and self-Government agitation even to the villages.

Mr. Khot urged the people to work strenuously by closing up mutual differences.

The President suggested boycott was a means to rouse the British to the Indian situation. Others also spoke.

CELEBRATION AT DHARWAR.

(From a Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, July 17.

Dharwar public meeting celebrated Home Rule Day the 16th instant at the Vithal Mandir (temple), which was fully packed. Mr. Heremath, a leading Lingayat merchant, presided. Resolutions praying the Almighty for the release of Mrs. Besant and Messrs. Arunda'e and Wadia, and for giving the people strength to stand by the cause were passed. Altogether ten speakers spoke. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

DHARWAR HOME RULE LEAGUE.

RECORD OF GOOD WORK.

DHARWAR, July 15.

A correspondent writes:—

The Dharwar Home Rule League is doing good work, especially in organizing and starting Taluka Branches. On the 13th instant some five Home Rule Members went from Dharwar to Ranebenur.

Rumours were afloat there that some persons were contemplating to start an Anti-Home-Rule League.

Dharwar Home Rulers visited prominent people there and enlisted about 52 members besides collecting a donation of Rs. 25.

Almost all the leading gentlemen of the place are now members of the League including Mahomedans and Lingayats. A branch was started there with an efficient staff of office-bearers.

The President is Mr. Murti Naik a rich zamindar and savkar, and the secretaries are likewise rich landholders. The mischievous Anti Home-Rule agitation was thus counteracted and Ranebenur now possesses a very energetic branch of the Home Rule League.

In the evening the Haveri Taluka Home Rule League members about six in number joined the Dharwar party at Ranebenur and the amalgametes group addressed a public meeting convened by the Citizens of Ranebenur, Mr. S. L. Pillay, B.A., B.L., and President of the Bellary Home Rule League who had come there with the Haveri party was proposed to the Chair.

Three resolutions were passed: (1) protesting against internment of Mrs. Besant and Messrs. Arundale and Wadia; (2) declaring to stand by and work for the Home Rule cause by all constitutional means and (3) mourning the loss of the late Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji the Maharshi of India.

A Navsari telegram says:—

The third annual conference of Sat Punth Prakashak Maha Mandal was held on the 16th instant in the Durgah of Pir Nur Satgor under the presidentship of Mr. Madhavachhram B. Vora, retired sub-judge. Nearly 2000 people attended. Resolutions were unanimously passed of loyalty to the King-Emperor and wishing victory to the British arms and long life to H. H. the Maharaja Saheb. Various gentlemen spoke on religious, educational and other subjects.

SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR INDIA.

HON. MR. K. K. CHANDA ON NEED OF EDUCATIVE PROPAGANDA.

The Hon. Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda, Member of the Imperial Legislative Council, has addressed the following letter to the President of the Bengal Home Rule League:—

Dear Mr. Chakravarti,—I am one of the signatories to the "Memorandum of the Nineteen" and had my humble share in its preparation.

I was present at the last Session of the Indian National Congress at Lucknow, and voted for the Self-Government Resolutions.

I believe that complete and responsible Self-Government should be established in India without undue delay and it should not be delayed longer than the time when the self-governing Dominions shall be admitted to constitutional equality with the United Kingdom, in the initiation and control of Imperial policy.

I further believe that as a practical step towards this complete self-government (within the Empire), the Congress-League Scheme should be immediately given effect to. In any case this should be done immediately after the War. And public opinion should be educated in this great ideal of self-government, and an educative propaganda should be energetically carried on for the purpose.

With the rest of my educated countrymen, I have watched with profound sympathy and gratitude, the Home Rule activities of Mrs. Besant and her co-workers, as contributing towards this end.

I have always felt that she was working in the interests of both India and the Empire, in the only way, and for the only end, that would perpetuate the British connection, and secure the peaceful evolution of this country from a Dependency to a full and equal partner of the Empire.

Since the last Christmas, Mrs. Besant has been loyally seeking to carry out the mandate of the Congress and the League in creating and educating public opinion in regard to the Self-Government Resolution unanimously passed by them. She had also taken up the "Memorandum of the Nineteen" immediately it was published, and had tried to further by every means in her power the objects of that Memorandum.

I, therefore, honestly feel that Mrs. Besant was doing the work which, if time and endowments permitted, I should have myself, done. She has been acting as my representative, and, as such, I am, morally responsible, for the fate that has overtaken her.

I feel that I myself and every one of my colleagues and countrymen who had signed that "Memorandum" and voted for those Congress and League Resolutions, ought to have been in her place to-day. She is suffering vicariously for us all.

And the least that we can do now is to publicly identify ourselves with her work and take up her cry and pursue in all our political thoughts and activitie, the ideal to which she has been a martyr.

I would therefore ask you to kindly enrol me as a member of the Bengal Home Rule League. I shall gladly sign any manifesto that you may publish, proclaiming our determination to carry on the Home Rule propaganda by every possible lawful and constitutional means, braving all personal risks that our activities in this matter may involve.—Yours, etc.

KAMINI K. CHANDA,

July 14, 1917.

OUR AMERICAN ALLY.

MR. PAGE ON INTELLECTUAL UNITY.

Mr. Page, the United States Ambassador, Mrs. Page, and Mr. Fisher, the Minister for Education, were the principal guests of the Colquhoun Club of the Royal Society of Literature at the annual ladies' dinner at the Cafe Monico on the evening of Saturday, June 16. Sir Henry Newbolt presided.

The Chairman, in proposing the toast, "Our American Allies," said we thought of America as the home of a branch of our own nation. It was well said by an American that "blood is thicker than water," and thinking of America there came a stirring of the blood in English veins. But the spiritual bond was stronger than steel.

Mr. Page said he was not a political man, and his countrymen had a prejudice against the word alliance. But the coming together of the two nations in this struggle was a spiritual union likely to last longer than any alliance whatsoever. When he first came to England in the remote, far-off time of peace he had many evidences of the friendliness and hospitality of the English people, and there was no serious question to discuss in the relations between the two nations. Then came the war, and there was discovered a kinship of ideals.

The English people had established and developed individual development under Government chosen by the governed, and the American people had taken the principles and developed them further. There was much more than a form of government or a scheme of life; there was a spiritual aspiration, and the more the English people knew the American people the more they would find beneath all surface crudities that there ran this strong spiritual aspiration.

There was an intellectual unity between the two nations. Americans had been reared on English literature, and unity in production must come more and more. For generations American students had used German universities. It would not be so hereafter. In the past it had not been so easy and natural for Americans to come to the great English universities, and if it could be made clear what these universities could do for American lads there would be abundance of them in the next few years. On the other hand, American universities would heartily welcome English students.

Mr. Fisher expressed a hope that some member of the society would undertake for letters from English soldiers that service which M. Maurice Barres had discharged with so much distinction and depth of feeling for the soldiers of France, the preservation in a permanent form of letters from the front.

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

REDUCTION IN AMOUNT.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 17.

It has been decided to reduce the amount of Council Bills to be sold by the Secretary of State for India from Rs. 120 lakhs weekly to 90 lakhs weekly with effect from the 1st August and until further notice.

2. It will be remembered that in part 75 of his speech introducing the last financial statement the Finance Member explained that on the assumption that the receipts from the Indian War Loan would amount to £10 million, the Government of India would just be able to meet their aggregate disbursements in India in the current year as estimated in the Budget apart from Council Bills and that the Budget, therefore, did not make provision for any council drawings. It was, however, added that the Secretary of State would sell Bills as far as he could without undue depletion of our resources, but that his drawings would have to be specially financed as far as possible by fresh purchase of silver or through the paper currency reserve The receipts for the war loan have amounted up to date to about 30 million including the Post Office section and Cash Certificates, but the extra receipts will be required entirely for meeting war expenditure on behalf of the Home Government which will greatly exceed that allowed for in the estimates on the best data then available. A substantial portion of the Council drawings up to date has been met through currency payments being made from investments in the reserve in London for which enhanced powers were recently obtained. Every endeavour is being made to secure whatever assistance is possible by the purchase of silver and in other ways, but the extent to which it is possible to continue silver purchase is obviously affected by the high prices which silver has not reached. It will thus be really understood that with the heavy strain on their resources entailed by the financing of war expenditure, it is impossible for the Government of India to continue to meet Council drawings on the scale of recent months, which if continued. would represent a sale during the year of £41½ millions, a sum much in excess of the total previous sale of bills in any single year, even in times when the Government of India had not to meet the strain of war expenditure for his Majesty's Government.

REASON FOR NOT REDUCING EARLIER

In fact the only reason for which it has been considered inexpedient to make a reduction earlier in the year has been the necessity for providing the large amount of funds required for the finance of essential purchases of wheat and other foodgrains on behalf of the Royal Wheat Commission, for which it has indeed also been necessary to give certain additional assistance over and above the weekly sales of Councils.

3. The Government of India very greatly regret the enhanced difficulties to trade which this further restriction of financial facilities must necessarily entail. It is believed, however, that now that the pressure due to the finance of wheat has been related the sale of Council Bills on the level now fixed will, together with the other resources available to trading the funds obtained through imports, make it possible to continue the finance exports of national importance as well as a substantial volume of other exports.

Moreover, it is hoped that the difficulty of financing exports will be, to some extent, mitigated by imports of funds in the form of gold. The position will continue to engage the earnest attention of the Government of India and as was stated in para 36 of the Finance Member's speech referred to, it is intended that the restrictions imposed shall be relaxed as soon as it is safe to do so, but so long as the difficulties which they are meant to meet are not removed the restrictions too must remain. As matters stand, in view of the absolute necessity for conserving the resources of the Government and in view of the great strain placed upon these, it is clear that it will be unsafe to anticipate any early relaxation of these restrictions.

HYDERABAD TRIBUNAL

EXEMPTION REFUSED TO POLICE OFFICERS.

(Associated Press.)

HYDERABAD, July 17.

The Hyderabad Exemption Tribunal met yesterday at the residency court. Mr. Cater I.C.S., first asstt. resident presided. Captain Sir George Beaumont representated the G.O.C., while Capt. W. H. Ruddle, Hyderabad Rifles was the military member and Mr. R. H. Cameron non-official member.

Mr. A. C. Hankin, Director-General, Nizam's Police, applied for total exemption for three police officers, Messrs. Ogilvie, Bailey and Edwards, whose work was entirely in the districts and far from training centres. The Tribunal thought that these officers should be placed on the same footing as other police officers who were already putting in their drills and were liable only for local services. It was for the military authorities to arrange for training. Exemption was refused.

Father Pagani, Rector, All Saints Institution, applied for exemption from general service on behalf of Mr. M. A. Finnimore, head master. Exemption was refused but the Tribunal recommended the military authorities be asked to arrange that Mr. Finnimore was to be called up for his three months training during summer vacation of the school.

SIMLA LETTER.

(From our correspondent.)

The rains have now more than set in. Very wet forenoons or afternoons is the order of the day; and the nights we see a downpour of rain for sometime now which makes one admire the capacity to resist on the part of our after all mud-and-plaster walls. Many of the twenty-four hours we pass in dense mist.

The Mesopotamia report is still the prominent topic. The studied attacks of the "Englishman" on Lord Hardinge border on the malicious. Regarding its fresh tirades on the use of the hill stations in the hot weather, I think even history is against it and those who think with it (not that I have no respect for the latter). A large part of Asia is subject to climatic extremes and all Eastern potentates including the Moguls had their winter and summer residences. I have just been reading Jahangir's memoirs and his encomiums on Verinag (Kashmir). I have suffered personal injustice at the hands of the representatives of the British Government, but I cannot find it in my heart to wholly condemn what are so slightingly stigmatised as migrations. They seem to me to be distinctly beneficial. At any rate the expenditure in its behalf means circulation of money in India and not its drain out of it. Strangely enough few seem to stand up for Sir Beauchamp Duff. The present Commander in Chief is earning deserved laurels by his attempt at reducing the huge deal of corruption which obtains in the Supply and Transport Department. But it is Augean Stables indeed—this War Department. Some of the lesser employes of Government have grown wealthier than the profiteering merchants. Lack of co-ordination is the infectious disease noticable in so many branches. There is still clash of power between the military and the civil functionaries. On the whole much confidence is shown in Sir Thomas Holland's Munitions Department, Indian tradesmen express themselves much relieved by the appointment of the capable Mr. Silver. Already Simla strikes one as swarming with agents and principals of commercial houses of enterprising Bombay. More I may not say. To judge by the contracts Government are prepared to lay in the market this great war has yet shown no beginning to its end.

On the 10th, the Parsis celebrated according to their unreformed calender the 5th anniversary of the death of the late Mr. Malabari who lies buried in the cemetery of Simla. It was a simple function yet solemn—in keeping with the unostentatious and lofty life of the deceased politician and social reformer. It was pouring rain the day he died and so it was also on this day.

Sir Prabhashankar Pattani has been paying us a flying visit. All Indians, especially Gujaratis (whether Hindu Moslem or Parsi) look up to him for substantially making the vigor of his rare talents and rarer experience felt in the India Council. His elevation will contribute to the revival of the prestige of Gujarati statecraft. It is my experience that statesman for statesman a Gujarati can hold his own against the subtlest of Bengalis and the most astute Madrasi, though of late there is a tendency to cry up the latter as administrator *par excellence*.

The conference of the Provincial Secretaries of the Advisory Committees for Indian students was a success. Sir Sankaran Nayar presided over it for half a day, for the rest of that day and the following Sir Edward Maclagan assumed the direction. Bombay was represented by the erudite and philosophical educationist who is the trusted Registrar of its University. The Indian element in the committee was strong and justifiably so.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has left Simla conscious that he did all that lay in his power—which is not circumscribed—to combat reactionary Government measures and to accelerate Indian's political emancipation. He has a definite plan for his legitimate campaign. The number of his adherents is larger than appears on the surface; there is a disposition to admire him in secret, though his is no claudestine endeavour. His enthusiasm has a healthy contagion. His exhortations to concentrate on will-to-Home Rule never fail to evoke response for the moment whatever the settled convictions of his interlocutor.

MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE

LORD PENTLAND PRESIDES AT PRIZE DISTRIBUTION

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 17.

The annual distribution of prizes to students of the Medical College took place yesterday evening with H. E. Lord Pentland in the chair. In the course of a long speech his Excellency said:—"I would congratulate you on having chosen a profession which more and more is coming into its own, and if, I read signs correctly, will, in the next generation, witness a marvellous development in this country. This College and medical schools elsewhere have done their work well. Their students have spread and are spreading a new gospel throughout the land and everywhere the demand that skilled medical aid be placed within reach of the people is becoming more insistent. He concluded saying "Never has honour and reputation of your profession stood higher than it now does. Throughout the battle line from the Belgian coast to Mesopotamia amid scenes of unparallelled horror its members are carrying on their beneficent work with a heroism and disregard of self to which the bravest of men have borne admiring testimony. Among them are men from this presidency of whom it may well be proud. Still more are required and the call is urgent and I hope when hostilities cease, this College will be able proudly to boast that its sons were not found wanting.

Dstribution of certificates, prizes and medals then followed. In proposing a vote of thanks to his Excellency the Surgeon-General hoped that a chair for pharmacology would be established before long is accordance with the recommendations of the Public Services Commission, and said that one of the objects of pharmacology was to investigate claims of Indian drugs and take what was best in them. He pointed out that Madras was the best place for a research worker.

LATEST CABLES.

NEW ROYAL NAME.

"WINDSOR" ADOPTED BY KING.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 1 a.m. July 18.

The King has adopted the name of Windsor for his House and Family.

The Privy Council at which the change was unanimously decided was one of the most important held since the Coronation. It was attended by the Duke of Connaught, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Prime Minister, Lord Rosebury, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Andrew Fisher, Mr. G. N. Barnes, General Smuts and Mr. W. P. Schreiner.

BRITISH GAIN NEAR WARNETON.

ENEMY PARTY DRIVEN AND BOMED IN TRENCHES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 1 a.m. July 18.

A British communiqué says we gained ground slightly North-westward of Warneton.

One of our raiding parties in the Neiuport sector encountered a large enemy party. After a pretty sharp fight we drove them to their lines, and following up bombed them in their trenches.

SIR E. CARSON'S ON WAR CABINET.

APPOINTMENT PRACTICALLY SETTLED

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 1 a.m. July 18.

The "Times" says that Sir Edward Carson's appointment to the War Cabinet is practically settled.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

PETITION TO EXTEND TERM

NEGOTIATIONS FOR COALITION GOVERNMENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

OTTAWA, July 17.
Recd. 1 a.m. July 18.

Sir Robert Borden has moved a resolution to petition his Majesty to extend the term of the present Parliament till October 10th 1918.

The Caucus of twenty-six English-speaking conscription Liberals has met for the purpose of organising with a view to negotiations for a Coalition Government.

RUSSIANS BEAT OFF TURKISH ATTACKS.

ENEMY ADVANCE TOWARDS PENDJVIN STOPPED

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 16.
Recd. 1 a.m. July 18.

A Russian communiqué says we beat off three Turkish attacks South-westward of Gumishkhaneh and stopped the Turkish advance in the direction of Pendjvin.

DISORGANISATION IN ARMY

DEPLORED BY RUSSIAN POPULATION.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 17.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

Reuter's Petrograd correspondent says:—Various elements in the population have passed resolutions deploring disorganisation in the rear, desertions and intrigues.

The 97th Lithuanian regiment has passed a resolution demanding employment of an armed force against deserters and against fomenters of turmoil. The 186th Infantry division has passed a similar resolution.

OLD MONEGAR CHOULTRY HOSPITAL.

OPENED BA LORD PENNLADD,

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 17.

Old Monegar Choultry Hospital taken over by the Government and reconstructed on up to date lines, was opened this morning by Lord Pentland. There was a large gathering present and Lieut-Colonel W. R. Bryson, I.M.S. in the course of his address said that instruction in the hospital was imparted to students of the sub-assistant surgeons class. It was only as it should be that the institution was thoroughly well equipped and up to date.

The Governor made a felicitous speech congratulating Colonel Bryson on his enthusiastic devotion to his work and his universal popularity. Endowments of sixteen beds in the children's ward were announced by private individuals before the function came to a close.

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BOMBAY EXEMPTION TRIBUNAL.

CASES REFERRED TO SELECTION COMMITTEE.

The Bombay Exemption Tribunal resumed its sittings at the Town Hall on Monday, Mr. W. C. Shepherd, I.C.S., presiding. Mr. G. H. Bowman and Lieut-Colonel Low, D.S.O. sat as members, while Captain S. T. Sheppard represented the military authorities.

Messrs. Crowder and Company applied for total exemption from general service on behalf of Messrs. Rampton, Crowder and Morrison.

The tribunal declined to exempt them unless some military authority certified that they were doing some important work for Government. The Munition Board has done so in other cases. The applicants were therefore referred to the Selection Committee.

Mr. J. Tait, Manager, Indo-Burma Petroleum Company, applied for exemption from general service. He said he was the manager and the only European in Bombay.

The tribunal referred him to the Selection Committee. He had not stated definitely the number of Europeans in the service of the company. It might be possible to get a man from Burmah and of the number it must be possible for one man to go on general service.

The General Manager, Vacuum Oil Company, applied on behalf of Messrs. West, Shanks and Smith for exemption from general service. He said one man had been exempted in Calcutta, none in Madras, there was no office of their own in Rangoon and they had only one European in Karachi. Mr. Shanks was 48 years of age.

Messrs. West and Smith were exempted from general service up to 31st December next.

Mr. Wilfrid Padgett of Messrs. B. Reif and Co., asked for reconsideration of the orders passed in his case. He was in sole charge of the business in Bombay. There was another man in Rangoon, who had not been exempted.

The tribunal exempted him as desired up to 31st December, so long as he was alone.

A SOLICITOR'S CASE.

Mr. Solomon Judah, solicitor, applied for total exemption. He said when he was doing artillery duty at Mahaluxmi, his business was therefore practically suspended. He had a partner.

Exemption was refused, but the tribunal was prepared to write to the military authorities on his behalf. There were probably other solicitors similarly situated who had, however, not asked for extmption.

Mr. F. B. Rush applied for exemption on the ground that he was the only European in the firm which was under liquidation. An official receiver had been appointed.

The tribunal refused his application, and said that the official receiver should apply if he could not be spared.

The Manager, Oriental Government Security and Life Assurance Company, applied for exemption on behalf of Mr. H. E. Jones. He said Mr. Jones was single-handed. His services could not be spared, until a second hand comes. Three men were on active service.

Captain Sheppard remarked that his case was time-barred. All applications for exemption had to be made before the 31st March.

He was referred to the Selection Committee.

Mr. F. Crichton was exempted from general miliitary service up to 31st December. He was the only European in charge of the business. There are no branches of the firm in India.

The Joint Manager of Messrs. Evans Fraser and Company applied for exemption from general service on behalf of Messrs. Gunthorp, Frost, and Wardle. He said, they had ten assistants who were liable to general service. They could spare seven for active service. All were liable for local service, but these three could not be spared for general service. Each was a specialist in his own branch and could not be replaced. He said that the firm did a large quantity of work for Government, for hospitalships, etc.

The President said as long as it could not be stated that the firm would have to close their business if these three men were taken away, they could not be exempted.

The tribunal left their case for the Selection Committee to decide.

Mr. Bennett, Assistant-Collector of Customs, appeared on behalf of the Preventive Officers for whom exemption had been asked for. He gave the names of twenty-seven men for whom no exemption had been asked.

The President said that the tribunal left it to the military authorities and the Customs Department to draw up a scheme conjointly. Then the tribunal would pass orders of exemption according to the lists sent up.

The tribunal is still sitting.

STUDENTS' SOCIAL UNION.

MISS GODUBAI ON "WOMEN AND SELF SACRICE."

The fifth weekly lecture, arranged under the auspices of the Students' Social Union, Dadar, was to be delivered by Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale but as she was ill Miss Godubai kindly consented, to deliver a lecture on "Women and Self-Sacrrifice." She said that the virtue of self-sacrifice was one of the pressing needs of India. The first duty of our women was to inculcate this virtue in their children from their childhood. She cited many instances of great men and nation-builders who were thus able to serve their country only because their sensible mothers had taken care to inculcate this in them. She could not believe in the argument that women cannot make self-sacrifice. In conclusion she exhorted her audience to pay full attention for the *proper* education of her sex for she strongly believed that the backward state of India was due to the fact that nearly half of India (the female population) was steeped in ignorance. It is due to this that India is classed with Afghanistan as regards civilization.

LATE MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.

MORE TRIBUTES TO HIS MEMORY.

At a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Young Khoja Brotherhood held on Sunday the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"That the Managing Committee of the Young Khoja Brotherhood desire to express their sense of the profound loss which India has suffered by the sad demise of Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji, L.L.D., the Grand Old Man of India, who for three-quarters of a century being animated by a lofty spirit of self-sacrifice and devotion to the country of his birth worked most unselfishly with unique energy and earnestness for the social, educational, economic and political progress of his motherland and they express their heartfelt sympathy with the family of the departed in their bereavement. That they request the Secretaries to forward a copy of the resolution to the family of the deceased."

GIRGAON DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTIONS.

Under the chairmanship of Mr. B. N. Bhajekar, a meeting of the Girgaon District Congress Committee was held on Sunday at the Servants of India Society's Home, when it expressed their deep sorrow at the demise of Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji and strongly protested against the pronouncement made by Lord Pentland in the Legislative Council of the Madras Presidency, the internment of Mrs. Besant and Messrs. G. S. Arundale and B. P. Wadia, and the recent circular of the Bombay Government, prohibiting students from attending public meetings.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

At the special general meeting of the members of the above association held on Sunday under the presidentship of Mr. R. B. Mantri, the following resolution was passed.

"That the members of the Association express their deep regret at the death of Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji, LL.D., who by his many-sided public-spirited service for well nigh three-quarters of a century animated by a lofty spirit, self-sacrifice and devotion to the country of his birth, has left behind a notable example of personal service, blameless life and patriotism, which will be a constant source of inspiration to the youth of this country. That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the family of the departed."

CONDOLENCE MEETING AT BHUSAWAL

A fully representative meeting of Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis and Christian was held at Bhusawal under the presidency of Mr. Edulji Cawasji Driver to condole for the death of Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji. The life and teachings of Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji were fully expatiated upon by Messrs. Manokji Patankar, Sequeira, and others.

More than 100 persons were declared to have joined the Home Rule League, from Bhusawal.

CONDOLENCE MEETING AT BARODA.

At a general meeting of the Baroda Municipality, held on the 9th instant under the presidency of Mr. Rustomji A. Kothawala, in a short speech Mr. Kothawala referred to the great loss, India has sustained through the death of Dr. Dadabhai Nawroji, and the heartfelt sorrow, the news had caused among all classes and castes. The resolution was read by the President all the members standing. It was resolved that the President be requested to convey the Baroda Corporation's condolence to Dadabhai's family.

As a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Corporation also resolved to disperse without transacting any business.

CONDOLENCE MEETING AT NARGOL.

A meeting of the Parsi Anjuman of Nargol to express their deep regret at the sorrowful death of the late Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji, was held on the 15th instant at the Parsi Darehmeher on the 10th day's pious ceremony, of the deceased, in which, Mr. Shapoorji B. Patel Congresswala, proposed to use the name of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji in the Holy Prayers, and to send a letter of condolence to the family of the deceased, which was unaniously, accepted.

CONDOLENCE MEETING AT POONA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
POONA, July 16.

At a public meeting held this evening, under the auspices of the Deccan Sabha, Poona, with Mr. Hari Narayan Apte in the chair, a resolution expressing the deep grief of the citizens of Poona at the death of Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji, who, in his long and eventful life, was the recognised leader of this country for over half a century and worked with unique sincerity, devotion and sacrifice for the cause of India and strenuously laboured for the progress of educational, social and political interests of India and whose exemplary life will ever remain an ideal for every Indian, was passed the whole audience standing.

The Hon. Messrs. Paranjpye and Kamat, Messrs. Patwardhan. Ghaswalla, Gadgil, Gupte, Virkar and several others took part in the meeting.

Mr. S. K. Pimpalkhare, an artist of Poona presented to the President an oil painting of Mr. Dadabhai with a request to him to hand the same to any public institution in Poona.

ZANZIBAR INDIANS' GRIEF.

The following telegram has been received from the President, Indian National Association, Zanzibar:—

"Zanzibar Indians extremely grieved hearing sad demise of Dr. Dadabhai offer sincerest condolence."

MRS. BESANT'S INTERNMENT

SUGGESTED INTERPELLATIONS TO SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

The following cable was sent to London on Monday, July 9th, by the Home Rule League, Madras:—

"Philip Snowdon, House of Commons, London.

Home Rule League, Madras, earnestly urge you ask the following questions in Parliament:

Has the Secretary of State, India, obtained particulars regarding Mrs. Besant's political activities which he considers dangerous?

Is the Secretary aware the Governor as well as High Court, Madras, accept without question Mrs. Besant's loyalty to the Crown and her desire for permanence of British connection?

Is the Secretary of State aware Mrs. Besant has times without number denounced every act of lawlessness and violence on the part of anarchists and agitators as criminal?

Is the Secretary aware that the only political activities undertaken by Mrs. Besant are such as have been endorsed by the reform programme of the Indian National Congress and Muslim League at Lucknow Session, December, 1916?

Is the Secretary aware the Viceroy and Governor, Madras, declared themselves not opposed to the ideal of Self-Government as enunciated by both organisations and submitted by nineteen members of Viceroy's Council, and declared that they had no intention to put down by administrative action educative propaganda provided that the ideal was lawfully carried out?

Is the Secretary aware that by describing Mrs. Besant's political activities as dangerous he is condemning educative and propaganda work of the Indian Congress and Muslim League as at present conducted, and conducted for over a generation with the approval of the previous Secretaries of State and that his condemnation of constitutional agitation for reforms encourages anarchy and violence?

S. Subramaniam, K.C.I.E., Late Acting Chief Justice, High Court, Madras,
PRESIDENT.
K. V. Rangaswami Aiyengar, Member, Viceroy's Legislative Council,
Organising Secretary.
C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar,
General Secretary."

And the following to:

"Commander Wedgwood, House of Commons, London.

Home Rule League, Madras, earnestly urge you to ask the following questions in Parliament:

Is the Secretary of State aware that prior to the internment Mrs. Besant in meetings and through her paper persistently and enthusiastically advocated the cause of the Allies in War, supported liberally War Funds, the War Loan urging others also to support, and held seven recruiting meetings at Madras, Calicut, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Cuddalore, collected six hundred applicants for Defence Force out of the Presidency out of a total of six hundred and ninety?

Is the Secretary aware the present repressive measures at this juncture have painfully affected the enthusiasm of Indians joining the Indian Defence Force?

S. Subramaniam, K.C.I.E., Late Acting Chief Justice, High Court, Madras,
PRESIDENT.
K. V. Rangaswami Aiyengar, Member, Viceroy's Legislative Council,
Organising Secretary.
C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar,
General Secretary."

PROTEST MEETING AT CHIKODI.

The inhabitants of the Chikodi Taluka of the Belgaum District in a public meeting assembled at Chikodi unanimously passed the following resolutions:—

1. That the order of internment passed against Mrs. Annie Besant, Messrs. Arundale and Wadia by the Madras Government under the defence of India Act, is highly unjust involving a gross abuse of power invested in the Executive authority and detrimental to the best interest of the Indian Nation and the British Empire and calculated to produce the keenest discontent throughout the country.

The meeting further resolved to continue the work in connection with the Congress Resolution on Self-Government passed in the last session at Lucknow with greater zeal and fearlessness in accordance with the inspiring message of Mrs. Annie Besant.

The said meeting further protested against Lord Pentland's speech as being gratuitously insulting to our revered leaders in particular and the people in general.

That the President be empowered to send copies to the Viceroy, the Governor of Madras, the Government of Bombay and the interned leader.

REITERATION OF PROTESTS AT MADRAS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, July 17.

Last evening meetings were held in different parts of the city to reiterate the protest against the internments of Mrs. Besant and Messrs. Arundale and Wadia. The one at Mylapore was presided over by the Hon. Mr. B. N. Sarma, while Mr. S. Kasturiranga Iyengar, editor of the "Hindu" presided at Triplicane and Mr. Gurusami Chetty at George Town.

There was a largely attended meeting at Old Lyric Theatre, Mount Road, in connection with the opening of the swadeshi stores which was formally opened by Sir S. Subramania Iyer who announced that the actual sale of swadesi goods will begin within a fortnight.

BURMA'S FUTURE.

SIR H. BUTLER'S FAREWELL ADVICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, July 16.

The Lieutenant Governor held his first, which was also his last, durbar this afternoon at the Government House, when over 600 persons were present including civil and military officials and over 130 ladies. Several presentations were made.

His Honour gave a piece of advice as to how they could accelerate progress. In the first place he emphasised their absolute necessity for all officials and non-officials and people of various communities to work together on practical lines and trust one another. After the war they would have to face many changes and above all they would have to think imperially. There was, however, amongst some people a strong conservative feeling, a dislike of change. In coming times, he suggested they should adopt an attitude which would welcome change and would be more susceptible to new ideas in administration. His Honour had seen official letters from all parts of Burma arguing on the theory of things which were not of the least practical value. The only way to get things done was to get people interested, talk the matter out and agree on some course of action. The only record needed was of the decisions arrived at with the main reasons for them. That was not only conductive to action but reduced work enormously. His Honour concluded with saying: "Stick to the realities and do not be misled by shibboleths and names which had little practical meaning. Remember these two maxims. Try to keep up a mental connection between words and things. Do not waste time in criticising anything unless you see your way to putting something better in its place. May I commend these two maxims with all respect and great hope of the future to the rising generations of Burma. I bid you all god-speed and wish you all long life, happiness and prosperity."

EDWARD VII MEMORIAL TUBERCULOSIS INSTITUTE.

FOUNDATION-STONE LAID AT MADRAS BY GOVERNOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, July 16.

H. E. the Governor who arrived here from Ootacamund this morning, performed the opening ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of Edward VII Memorial Tuberculosis Institute at Spur Tank Maidan, before a large gathering.

Sir John Wallis, President of the Memorial Fund Committee, gave a brief account of the history, design and object of the building. He said that a sum of Rs. 2,15,000 had been subscribed for the Presidency Memorial independent of the all-India memorial. Government intimated that they would subscribe a sum equal to that subscribed by the public. It was resolved that the memorial should be a hospital for consumption and a sanitorium or sanitoria in suitable localities in the Presidency. The cost of the Institute was estimated at one lakh.

Before laying the foundation of the Institute, H. E. the Governor made a brief speech, in the course of which he said:—"This country has always been a prey to certain diseases which have attracted attention and have been the object of research, because of the appalling havoc they can cause in epidemic form. There are others more insidious which though they do not manifest themselves in the same manner, silently sap the vitality of the people and in the long run possibly, have even more serious effects on the physical and economic condition of the people. Of these tuberculosis is one, but there is no reason why with that fuller knowledge which it will be the part of this institute to provide, it should not be brought under control and robbed of its horrors. I would ask you all to wish success to this institute and all connected with it in the important work which lies before it. I will only add that it is in every way an appropriate memorial of the great King whose name it will perpetuate."

He then laid the foundation-stone.

KING'S POLICE MEDALS.

PRESENTATION BY LORD PENTLAND

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, July 16.

His Excellency held to-day a police parade for presentation of King's Police Medals, which was witnessed by a large crowd. There were four units on parade, namely, the Madras City Police, European officers, under Sergt. Powell, the City Police, Southern Range, under Inspector Moss, Chingalput Reserve Police and the City Police, Northern Range. The parade was under the command of L. Withinshaw, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Southern Range. The following were the recipients of medals:—Mr. Sweeny Bulkley, Head Constable Kandaswamy Moodaly, Constable Mahomed Ali and Head Constable Subramania Iyer. After a few felicitous remarks his Excellency presented the medals to the recipients, to every one of whom he spoke a few kind words.

THE TOWN HALL ORGAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—My recent letter to you anent the need of promptly repairing and overhauling the grand Organ at our Town Hall—now a mute reproach to this big and busy city—has so far resulted in one anonymous donor contributing Rs. 500. Perhaps other public-spirited citizens would come forward, and intimate to you, sir, the sums they are prepared to subscribe.

The Organ requires—not merely "tuning up"—but adjustment and repair. Should funds permit, it would be advisable to add several "soft" stops: this would treble the musical value o the intrument.

The help of this Organ at Concerts or Meetings at the Town Hall would be great, and, with so many talented organists in our midst (who have at present either inferior instruments or none at all at which to preside) we, at Bombay,—"citizens of no mean City,"—could enjoy the unique music only possible when the King of Instruments is handled by masters of the craft.—Yours, etc.,
CASSIUS BLAKE.
Bombay, 16th July, 1917.

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HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

LATE RAJA BAHADUR MOTILAL'S ESTATES.

PROPERTY WORTH OVER FIVE CRORES IN DISPUTE.

Govindlal Bunsilal ..... Plaintiff.

v.

Bansilal Motilal and others ..... Defendants.

(Before Justice Marten.)

This was a motion for an order and injunction against the 1st defendant from interfering with the management of the estate mentioned in the plaint by the plaintiff and for the appointment of the plaintiff and on some other person as Receiver of the said estate.

Mr. B. J. Desai and the Hon. the Advocate General; Mr. J. D. Davar and Mr. V. G. Dalvi appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Mr. V. F. Tarapore-walla, Mr. D. N. Bahadurji and Mr. J. B. Kanga appeared for the 1st defendant.

The Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Mr. D. F. Mulla and Mr. R. S. Billimoria appeared for the 2nd defendant.

Mr. D. N. Bahadurji appeared for the 1st defendant's wife Birdibai.

Mr. W. L. Weldon appeared for the Administrator-General.

DECEASED RAJA BAHADUR'S WILL.

Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal died at Hyderabad (Deccan) on the 14th June 1917. He left an adopted son Bansilal, the 1st defendant; five grandsons by the 1st defendant viz. plaintiff and defendants 2,3, 4 and 5, the last three of them being minors; three grand daughters by the 1st defendant; two great grandsons being the sons of the plaintiff who were 6th and 7th defendants in the suit, and two great grand daughters being daughters of the plaintiff. The two sons and two daughters of the plaintiff were minors. Raja Bahadur left large property consisting of jewellery, securities, immoveable properties and running business valued at over five crores of rupees. He left a will dated the 3rd June 1917. By his will he appointed his grandson the plaintiff his sole executor and trustee. After having provided for certain expenses and legacies, the will directed that Bansilal (the 1st defendant) was to take charge of the business and properties at Hyderabad and the surrounding places, except those at Bombay and Poona, and manage the same. Govindlal (the plaintiff) was directed to take charge of the business and properties at Poona and Bombay. Cl 18 of the will directed the executor and trustee to hold the residue of the estate, recover the income, make all necessary disbursements for the upkeep of the immoveable properties and the business of the estate, and for the maintenance of Bansilal, Govindlal and the other members of the family. Cl. 20 directed the balance of the income of the residuary estate to be accumulated and invested by the trustee through the testator's Bombay firm. Clause 21 provided that on death of all the testator's grandsons the residue of his estate was to be divided among the right male heirs of his grandsons according to Hindu Law. It also provided that if any son, grandson, or great-grandson of the testator took exception to the testator's right to make a will he was to forfeit all his interest in the testator's estate and was to be paid Rs. 100 a month only for his maintenance.

PLAINTIFF'S ALLEGATIONS AGAINST BANSILAL.

The plaintiff alleged that the 1st defendant had taken exception to the validity of the will both before and after the death of the testator, alleging that the property in the testators' hands was ancestral. The plaintiff contended that even if the estate or any part thereof was ancestral in the testator's hands, the testator had according to law, usage and custom prevailing at Hyderabad, the domicile of the testator, power to make the present will. The plaintiff further contended that even if the testator had ancestral property in his possession, the estate left by the testator was acquired by him from separate funds and was held by him as his separate estate. The plaintiff also alleged that the 1st defendant had been for a long time suffering from an incurable type of leprosy which disqualified the 1st defedant from being an heir under the Hindu Law. The plaintiff, therefore, sued for administration of the estate of the testator and for construction of his will.

APPLICATION BY APPOINTMENT OF RECEIVER.

The application for an injunction and receiver was made on the ground that Bansilal, the 1st defendant had attempted to thwart the wishes of the testator and had attempted to take charge of all his assets by fraudulent and deceitful means in order to prejudice the plaintiff's rights under the will. The 1st defendant; it was also alleged, had been interfering with the business of the estate in Bombay and had by telegrams and letters to the munim and other employees made it impossible for the plaintiff to carry on the business in an orderly manner. Debtors of the firm had refused to make payments to the plaintiff on account of the disputes. Plaintiff alleged that the business in Bombay was the main business of the testator, the business at Hyderabad being only nominal; that he was the only member of the family who had taken an English Education and a technical training; that since 1910 he had been managing the Bombay business and the mills in Bombay and Poona; that under his management the business had actually improved and flourished; and that his grand father had great confidence in him. He prayed, therefore, that he should be appointed receiver of the estate, pending the disposal of the suit. Affidavits as to plaintiff's business capacity and intelligence and fitness for Receivership had been sworn by a large number of the leading business men of Bombay, among them being, Sir Sassoon David, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Sir Shapurji Broacha, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and Sir Vusonji Trikamji.

DEFENCE CONTENTION.

The 1st defendant alleged that all the property in the hands of the testator was ancestral and the will was, therefore, invalid. He denied the allegations against him as to interfering with the business of the Bombay firm. He denied the business capacity of Govindlal, pointed to various heavy losses having been suffered by the Bombay firm during Govindlal's management, and alleged that Govindlal was absolutely unfit to be appointed a Receiver. The 1st defendant submitted that he should be appointed a Receiver, or that Mr. R. D. Sethna, the Official Receiver should be appointed Receiver or that, in any event, if the Court appointed the plaintiff Receiver, the 1st defendant should be made a joint Receiver with the plaintiff.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S APPLICATION.

The Administrator General, though not a party to the suit, presented a petition under Section M of the Administrator General's Act and submitted, as there was a dispute between the parties, and as danger was apprehended to the estate, that the administration of the estate may be entrusted to the Administrator General pending the disposal of the suit. Counsel for the Administrator General, however, said that if the Court was of the opinion that the plaintiff should be Receiver of the estate, he would not press the Administrator General's petition; but he certainly objected to the appointment of Mr. Sethna or any other person other than the plaintiff as Receiver.

Counsel for the various parties submitted that the Administrator General had no locus standi and had no business to appear on the hearing of this notice of motion. His Lordship heard Mr. Weldon on this point.

The argument on the motion had not finished, when the Court rose for the day.

FALSE CHARGE OF STEALING A WATCH,

TABLES TURNED ON COMPLAINANT,

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, a Mahomedan, named Vali Mahomed Dost Mahomed, was charged with stealing a wrist-watch belonging to one Berger. The accused was defended by Mr. Jamshed Kapadia.

It was stated for the prosecution that the complainant had lost the watch some months ago, and it was traced to a watch repairer, who pointed out the accused as the man who had given it to him.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said the charge was a false one. The charge was brought at the instigation of the watch repairer with a view to bringing pressure to bear upon to him to settle a case which the accused's wife had brought against a relation of the repairer.

The Magistrate discharged the accused and remarked that Berger and the watch-repairer had conspired to bring the case against the accused. The Court said it would consider the accused's application for the prosecution of Berger and the other man.

CHARGE OF DISPOSING OF A MINOR FOR IMMORAL PURPOSES.

Before Mr. Athavle, the Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Hyderbi, Nanik Asaf Husein and Nasiban were put up on a charge of disposing of a minor girl named Chhoti for immoral purposes.

Mr. D. S. Erulkar, Bar.-at-Law, appeared with Mr. J. B. Patel, Bar.-at-Law, for all the accused.

Mr. Raghunathrao of the C. I. D. asked for a remand till the 20th instant to make further inquiries in the case.

The facts of the case as stated by Mr. Raghunathrao were as follows:

That the girl Chhoti, who was certified by the Police Surgeon to be 15 years old, lived with her mother in the brothel of one Jullu in Bhendi Bazar. At that time a gentleman sent out his ramoshi to procure a girl. The ramoshi met Jullu and they both took the girl Chhoti to him. Later on the girl Chhoti was removed to the brothel of Nasiban, accused No. 4 in the case, where she was kept for promiscuous prostitution.

Mr. Erulkar applied for bail on behalf of his clients and the Magistrate made an order for the same.

The case was adjourned to the 20th instant

A LAMINGTON ROAD NUISANCE,

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Permit me through the medium of your valuable columns to ventilate a grievance which has long remained unredressed. It is not an uncommon sight to see the right side of Lamington Road verging along Kekabhoy Building, Yusufally Manzil and Huseinally Mansions overladen with the dregs of cooked food and vegetable thrown down on the road from the several flats of the said buildings without the slightest compunction for the feelings of and without the least regard for the dress of the pedestrians. The worst feature of the nuisance is the studied silence of the residents of these flats at a volley of abuses from the actual sufferers who are the victims of their callousness. In spite of such occurrences, not very rare but frequent, the mischief continues unabated and is carried on from day to day. It seems as if the persons, who endlessly act carelessly in this respect, are immune from the grasp of the Law. Only last night at 10 p.m. the writer was showered with a bowl of dirty water from one of the flats of Huseinally Mansions. It drenched him to the skin and spoiled his dhotee, shirt and cap. It, being dark he could not notice from which particular flat, the water was poured down. Not accustomed to soil his tongue, he quietly walked his way home, which fortunately for him was close by, and had a clean bath. Will the Municipal authorities take steps to abate the nuisance complained of?—Yours, etc.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Bombay, 17th July, 1917.

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CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 5.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut W L Betteley, Somersets.
Lieut L H Bowman, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut P C Bush, East Kents.
Major P R M Collins, Garrison Artillery.
Capt P T Garvie, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut W E Hills, King's Royal Rifles.
Major E C R Kilkelly, Field Artillery.
Lieut A W Maughan, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut J B Milward, East Kents.
Second-Lieut H V Mills, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut W L Posnett, Londons.
Second-Lieut H G Stevenson, York and Lancasters.
Lieut C Street, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut A H Webb, East Kents.
Second-Lieut J Westwood, Garrison Artillery.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut W C Crawford, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut G Doughty, Royal Scots.
Major L G Hawker, Engineers.
Capt A G Knight, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut E L Lewis, Essex.
Second-Lieut A W Reid, Scottish Borderers.
Capt C I M Scott, South Staffords.
Capt H Spanner, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut A E Watts, Flying Corps.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut C R Barrett, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A Bryson, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut P C Ross, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut R V Ryder, Gloucesters.

DIED.

Capt A L M Churchill, Medicals.

WOUNDED.

Lieut C F Aitken, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R J Ball, Engineers.
Second-Lieut T Ballantyne, Scottish Borderers.
Major H D'A Blumberg, Medicals.
Second-Lieut E O R Byworth, Sussex.
Capt W F Charter, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut R C Chinnery, Liverpools.
Lieut P Collins, Engineers.
Second-Lieut E H Cook, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut J R Darragh, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut C L De Beer, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut A C Dent, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut T Fairley, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E H Farmer, North Lancashires.
Lieut R G Fenwick-Palmer, Household
Second-Lieut H H Hewitt, Field Artillery.
Lieut H A Holdern, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut G H Houfton, Sherwoods.
Major W W Green, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J F C Forsyth, Engineers.
Second-Lieut G H Kease, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut J P Hall, Field Artillery.
Lieut E W D Jackson, Engineers.
Major-General S S Jeudwine.
Capt R Johnson, Medicals.
Major F G D Johnston, Field Artillery.
Capt H Jones, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut J F Freeman, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut A Hoidern, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut A R Hartley, South Staffords.

Cavalry.

Major E Lewis, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut M E Lowther, Hussars.
Second-Lieut S McCormick, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut A G Macfarlane, Londons.
Second-Lieut M C McKenzie-Smith, Londons.
Second-Lieut A Maclean, Field Artillery.
Lieut N A Maclean, Gordons.
Lieut A J Macnab, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Lieut F A Mellers, Sherwoods.
Major A J Moorhouse, Manchesters.
Major A A Moss, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut G A Ogle, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut F J Quin, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut V C Rice, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut W G Ruffel, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut-Colonel D T Seckham, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut G M Smith, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut H Summerscale, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut G H Taylor, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Capt F D Thomas, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J C P Thrutchley, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut N Walker, Field Artillery.
Lieut R M Wilkinson-Jones, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W T Williams, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut G M Wilson, Suffolks.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Lieut J A L Phillips, Liverpools.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED AND MISSING NOW MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Lieut I A K Burnett, East Lancashires.

WOUNDED AND PRISONER.

Second-Lieut C Flint, Middlesex.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED PRISONERS NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut J G H Frew, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut H G Hamilton, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut F H Wilson, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW DIED OF WOUNDS AS PRISONER.

Second-Lieut J C Beswick, Lancasters.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut A L Piper, Essex.
Second-Lieut A Watson, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED KILLED NOW PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut S G Whitaker, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut H E Woods, Northumberlands.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED AND MISSING NOW PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut G Dicey, Scots Fusiliers.
Capt C J Lonergan, East Surreys.
Capt E Parfitt, Middlesex.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut S F Allabarton, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut L Ashworth, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut R S L Boote, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut D R Cameron, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut Count L T B Di Balma, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut C A M Furlonger, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut G A T Hadrill, Service Corps
Second-Lieut N B Hair, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut A E Henley, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut A D Humble, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut F W Illingworth, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut T P Johnston, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut C W Lane, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut R M Marsh, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J Nelson, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut A H Riley, West Yorkshires.
Lieut J W Shaw, Flying Corps.
Lieut W McN Sandden, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut D T Steeves, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut H E Waters, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut A Young, Machine Gun Corps.

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

LONDON, July 11.

KILLED.

Lieut Robert Thomas, Reserve.

MISSING.

Flight-Lieut Cyril A Eyre.
Flight-Sub-Lieut Donald W Ramsay.
Flight-Sub-Lieut Kenneth H Millward.
Flight-Sub-Lieut Eric C Hillaby.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW KILLED.

Flight-Sub-Lieut Walter E Traynor.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONER.

Flight-Sub-Lieut Albert H V Fletcher.

PREVIOUSLY UNOFFICIALLY NOW OFFICIALLY PRISONER.

Flight-Lieut Colin Laurence, R. N.

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THE MESSINES VICTORY.

A GREAT DIGGING-IN PERFORMANCE.

THE CHESHIRES' FINE WORK.

The special correspondent of "The Times" writing from the War Correspondents' Headquarters, on June 14, says:—

We shall never be able to do full justice to the behaviour of our troops in this war. In a great battle, such as that of Messines, especially where the fight rages over a wide front and all passes in such a swift swirl of victory, tens of thousands of individual deeds of heroism pass unnoticed, and even the gallantry of whole units on different parts of the front go unrecorded.

I have already spoken of the Irishmen from both North and South, and of the way they took Wytschaete and all the region thereabouts, and of the New Zealanders, who took Messines, and the Australians, who carried on the New Zealanders' work. Then there was the fine behaviour of the Londoners and of the English troops on their right, who took Ravine Wood, where the West Kents made their great bayonet charge, and of the units, also English, which did the second operation in the afternoon and carried on and finished their jobs as if they were on parade. And I have told of the other English troops on the extreme left of the attack who captured Hill 60, and made hay of the Wurtemberg and Jager troops opposed to them.

There still remains to be celebrated the performance of yet more English troops, who did very bravely on the Somme, and here, perhaps, met with the most stubborn resistance and had the hardest fighting of any troops in the line. These troops, starting from before the village of Wulverghem, had about the greatest depth to advance of the whole attack. Across their front at starting ran the dip, or valley, of which I have spoken more than once (known as Steenbeek Valley, from the little rivulet or beck which flows here roughly north and south into the Douve), of which it can be said now that we all had some apprehension before the attack was made. Observation on it was difficult, so that it was almost impossible to cut the wire properly.

A FIRE-SWEPT VALLEY.

Our men had to advance down the long, exposed slope, with the opposing slope simply bristling wth machine-guns. Then, if they got across the bottom and up the other face, they again reached a level plateau, swept from every direction by the enemy's fire. Besides innumerable scattered bits of trench and strong points, with several fortified farms and woods, there were five consecutive trench lines to carry before the first main objective could be reached, which was the rear-most trench of this system, known to us as October Support Trench, which runs south-eastward from a little east of Wytschaete to a little east of Messines.

It was something over 2,000 yards that these troops had to go in an air line down the slope to the Steenbeek Valley and up again, across trench line after trench line, carry the farm and wood as best they could on their way, and then out over the level land beyond. To keep pace with the general advance, they had to reach the end of this dreadful journey in two hours. They did it in five minutes under that time, and it was hard fighting all the way.

The places here on the map bear unpleasant names like L'Enfer Wood, Hell Farm, Styx Farm, and the like, and they are appropriate. For defensive purposes the Steenbeek Valley was even worse than had been apprehended or could be imagined, being broken and full of huge fissures, and seamed and tossed in all directions. Happily, our artillery was splendid and overwhelming. Besides the long-prepared defences, it is known that the Germans had brought up to the front of the slope commanding the valley 26 new machine-guns on the day before. So far as is known, not one of those machine-guns ever got into action. They were simply smothered and blotted out by our own guns.

In such an attack it is extremely difficult for troops to keep direction. These rehearsed the advance till they were letter perfect, and airmen who watched from overhead say they went forward as smoothly as if on parade. More than once, however, they found themselves out of touch with the troops on the right and left, and in the interstice were fortified positions which the enemy was holding. In each case these men went outside their own area and cleared out the positions which had been overlooked, three farms, each a strong redoubt, thus falling to them, not one of which it was their appointed business to take.

At the farther side of the valley, crowning the opposite slope, was L'Enfer Wood. Two waves of our attack had already swept by the wood, and a third was approaching, when a body of something over 100 Germans came out of the wood to take the leading troops in the rear. The next wave coming on, however, first broke it with machine-guns, then a platoon of our men from one of the great manufacturing districts of England went for them with the bayonet, and it is believed that not one of the enemy party got away.

CHESHIRES' FULL DAY.

In the extreme south-west corner of this wood some Cheshires did great work. Having come up in support of other troops, they rushed some trenches here, which were not their business, and took 50 prisoners, with a comfortable batch of 14 machine-guns. They then made good our hold on Hell Farm and Styx Farm, and, for full measure, cleaned out another machine-gun post on the road here. On the right of here the Cheshires found a trench which the barrage and the preceding troops had somehow left intact and full of Germans. They took it with a whoop, in their stride, and then, seeing the enemy making himself offensive from another fortified post which had once been a farm and which was well outside their area, they rambled on and swallowed that.

They then dug in, with a machine-gun, when suddenly the Germans tried to counter-attack them from the south-east, along a shallow valley, Blaauwport Valley, running up from the village of Gapaard. The attack was apparently a battalion when it started; but first the machine-gun got on to it, and then the infantry settled down to rifle practice. It was one of those incidents which keep turning up, and which demonstrate the ultimate supreme importance of good musketry, in this war. The German attack absolutely failed to reach our positions, being held and shrivelled up by the Cheshires' rifle fire.

There was, as you know, an interval between the first attack that morning and the second advance. To cap their performances, it was in this interval that the Cheshires saw that the enemy was already running from one of the trenches ahead. So they went after them, killed a good many of them, and then occupied the trench, half an hour ahead of the time when they were to attack it. Meanwhile, our barrage had begun before the positions which they had left and would shortly be creeping over the trenches which they were in, and those trenches would no longer exist as trenches. The officer in command did the only thing he could—namely, he got his men out into shell holes in the open, where they scooped hollows for themselves in the few minutes that remained, made themselves as small as possible, and waited. In due course our barrage came creeping up and over them, and went on and blew the trench they had just captured out of being. Then they got up and followed it again. They had some casualties, but miraculously few, and they are probably the only unit of our Army which has deliberately lain down before a British barrage and let it go over them.

In this same attack here, however, was an instance of men of ours who purposely went through our barrage. A certain major, a machine-gun officer, saw the enemy hurrying teams up and getting guns away. With a couple of machine-guns and a detail of volunteers he went through our barrage, and, by opening on the gun teams, stopped them getting two of the guns off, and we have those guns in our possession now. It was as fine an exhibition of individual pluck as could be well given in war.

Other units in this same part of the attack also did most gallantly. Certain county troops which have already earned fame on the Somme saw that the troops on their left had swung wide and left a farm, which is unnamed on the map, in German hands, and enemy machine-guns were playing from it. So these troops went for it and simply rushed it with the bayonet, capturing two machine-guns, and then chased the enemy for some 300 yards beyond. They established a post in the farm to hold it, and took up their proper positions.

Another battalion from an English northern county did much the same thing on the right, where another farm-fortress, known as Swain's Farm, needed similar attention. They took the farm and handed it over to the troops upon the right to whom the territory belonged.

There is also a tale of a sergeant who, with two men, charged a machine-gun post and bayoneted the gunners and took the gun.

300 GERMANS DEAD IN A TRENCH.

Perhaps the stiffest organized fighting of the day here was in the last two trenches of the first system, known as October Trench and October Support. Here the wire was uncut, and the Germans had had time to collect their senses and get ready to resist. The wire there is uncut still, and how our men got over or through it under the fire they were exposed to they themselves hardly recollect. They were helped by a couple of companies of other troops, which slipped round on the right outside the area of the wire and took the enemy in flank. But the main body of the attacking troops went over the wire frontally, and the trench was ours. Over 300 German dead were counted in it. That night we held here, as elsewhere, the whole front which we had started to attain, and before our positions, during the darkness, these troops dug themselves a trench 1,050 yards long and four feet deep, and rested comfortably. Merely as a digging feat, apart from the day's hard work which had preceded it, that was something of a performance.

It was well they had the trench, because next morning, June 8, the enemy opened on our new line with certain guns from concrete emplacements in the direction of Gapaard. We turned our field batteries on those guns in our very best style. They stopped firing, and when we afterwards took the positions we found every man in the emplacements shot dead and our shrapnel bullets inside the barrels of the enemy guns. It was something like shooting.

All the foregoing is a confused and fragmentary story, as, for reasons which you will understand, it has to be, but it is enough to give an idea how our men behave and how justified the Empire is in being proud of them.

I spent some time with these men yesterday, and they are very well content and certain that they are able, and will be pleased at any time, to thrash the Germans in whatever numbers they may be put against them.

Some few things please them especially. First, they know they did their job and did it cleanly and well, and that the only witnesses, the airmen overhead, bear lavish testimony to the precision and splendour of their advance. Secondly, the organization was so admirable that, two hours after our men had reached their farthest line, supplies had reached them too. They had not only abundance of reserve ammunition, but water and food and comforts. I would like to tell how this was done, but obviously must not. At any rate it shows how beautifully all our arrangements worked, and how helpless the enemy was to hamper them.

Thirdly, it was against these troops that the 3rd Bavarian Division was put in to replace the Saxons just before the attack. You know how the 3rd Bavarians were so hammered that what was left of them had to be taken out again next day. Now it seems that our men went clean through these Bavarians, and among their 800 prisoners are some of the relieved Saxons, who had not got far enough to be out of harm's reach. And yesterday, when I was there, the first prisoners had come down from the Bavarians' successors—namely, Prussians of the 207th Regiment, who have lately had a rather hard time round Bullecourt.

Altogether it is a fine line of samples of the German Army that these troops of ours have to show in their prisoners' cages.

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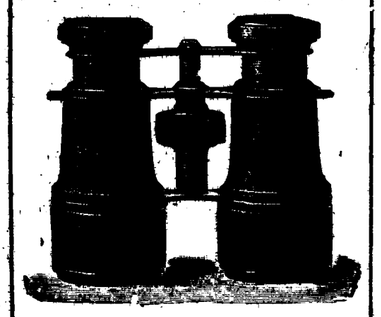

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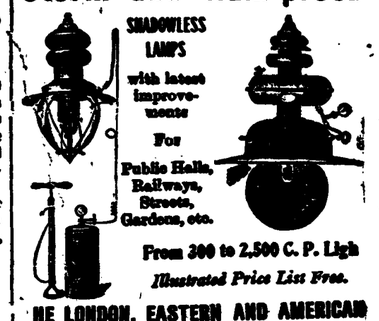

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